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HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Following the proceedings of the
Legislative Council on Thursday, a
meeting of the Finance Committee was
held, the Colonial Secretary presiding.

EXPENDITURE ON A STRAM LAUNCH.

The Officer Administering the Govern-
ment recommended the Council to vote a
sum of \$4,700 in aid of the vote Sanitary
Department, Special Expenditure, 1 steam
launch.

The CHAIRMAN: The vote was \$4,700
and the total cost is \$49,700.

The vote was approved.

CHARITABLE SERVICES.

The Officer Administering the Govern-
ment recommended the Council to vote a
sum of \$5,000 on account of Charitable
Services, Grant in aid of Charitable In-
stitution, Fatshan Hospital, Fatshan.

The CHAIRMAN: This has been before
the committee. It is an extension of Dr.
Webb-Anderson's hospital near Fatshan.

The Hon. Mr. A. O. LING: How much
do we give annually?

The CHAIRMAN: We do not give an-
nually. We have given them a motor
boat before. It was given during the
war.

The Hon. Mr. A. O. LING: Was it not
because of the propaganda work he had
done?

The CHAIRMAN: No, certainly not propa-
ganda work. Dr. Webb-Anderson does
excellent medical work all round the delta
there.

The vote was approved.

FURNITURE VOTE.

The Officer Administering the Govern-
ment recommended the Council to vote a
sum of \$1,000 on account of Police
Department, Special Expenditure, Pass
Office.

The CHAIRMAN: This item is in connec-
tion with the Registration of Persons
Ordinance, read a first time to-day.

Approved.

CAPE D'AGUILAR WIRELESS STATION.

The Officer Administering the Govern-
ment recommended the Council to vote a
sum of \$3,000 in aid of the vote Public
Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Build-
ings, (18) Cape D'Aguliar Wireless Sta-
tion, Extension to accommodate Chinese
Linersmen.

The CHAIRMAN: The vote was \$3,500
last year and only \$200 was spent; this
is a re-vote.

Approved.

PRISON TRANSPORT.

The Officer Administering the Govern-
ment recommended the Council to vote a
sum of \$1,000 on account of Prison De-
partment, Other Charges, Transport.

The CHAIRMAN: It was expected that
the new steam launch, would be ready,
but as it is not, it is still necessary to
hire. The superintendent gets an allow-
ance in respect of a motor-car.

Approved.

MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

The Officer Administering the Govern-
ment recommended the Council to vote a
sum of \$9,000 in aid of the vote Public
Works, Extraordinary, Kowloon, Miscel-
laneous, (64) Miscellaneous Works.

The CHAIRMAN: The vote is \$3,000 and
there are innumerable very small items;
repairs to the Police Station, putting in
wash basins, and so on. A sum of \$1,000
was asked for a temporary pier for coal-
ing launches. It was the practice former-
ly to have very much larger votes, but
they were cut down in order that the
Council might have an opportunity of
knowing how they were spent.

Approved.

ADDITIONS TO THE S.C.A. LIBRARY.

The Officer Administering the Govern-
ment recommended the Council to vote a
sum of \$125 in aid of the vote, Secretary
for Chinese Affairs, Other Charges, Lib-
rary.

The CHAIRMAN: There was an oppor-
tunity of getting a complete copy of the
China Review which is a most useful
work.

Approved.

PRINTING AND BINDING.

The Officer Administering the Govern-
ment recommended the Council to vote a
sum of \$15,000 in aid of the vote Miscel-
laneous Services, Printing and bind-
ing.

The CHAIRMAN: These votes come
under six different heads, totalling
\$20,700. The Govt. for various reasons,
has been unable to cope with the printing
that ordinarily goes to it and the work
has gone to the Government printers.

Approved.

RAILWAY VOTE.

The Officer Administering the Govern-
ment recommended the Council to vote a
sum of \$20,700 in aid of the following
votes:—

Kowloon-Canton Railway:—
Maintenance of Way, Works,
and Stations, Other Charges,
Sleepers, Station Buildings, 2,700,000

Repairs, Station Buildings, 2,700,000

Total, 20,700,000

The CHAIRMAN: This is on account of
an acting man who did not realise the
situation last year and made a mistaken
estimate. The sum actually required is
very much more.

The Hon. Mr. A. O. LING: These es-
timates should be very carefully checked
in future.

The CHAIRMAN: They are as a rule.
It is very rare to have a mistake like this.
It is the first time, I think. They are
checked first in the department concerned
and then in this department by a special
officer. The estimate was prepared by an
officer, not in the Government service.
Mr. Baker was away at the time.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE CONSERVANCY OF THE YANGTZE.

NEED OF A BIG SCHEME.

Mr. F. W. Maze, Commissioner of Cus-
toms at Hankow, in his annual report
writes:—

The first official, but indirect, recog-
nition of the important, and far-reaching
question of the conservancy of the Yangtze
with a view to improving navigational
facilities on a general scale may be said
to have been made by the Whangpoo Con-
servancy Board. In order to obtain full
knowledge of the approach channels to the
port of Shanghai a general investigation
of the condition of the entire estuary was
made by the Board in 1914-17. Later, the
Board undertook the Shanghai Harbour
investigation, which has been recently
concluded by the conference of experts in
Shanghai, in November, 1921, and in the
report issued the question of how the
approaches to Shanghai through the
estuary of the Yangtze should be improved
is dealt with. The activities of this
Board, however, have been restricted to
a local character and restricted to
schemes directly connected with the ship-
ping interests of Shanghai itself. The
larger question of the Yangtze conser-
vancy as a whole has hitherto been left in
abeyance, but has come into prominence
of late through the medium of the British
Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai, and
at a recent conference there the matter
was discussed at some length, as is well
known, and a resolution was passed sug-
gesting that a technical commission should
be appointed to make a preliminary study
of the whole question with a view to
formulating general proposals in connec-
tion with the ultimate appointment of a
Yangtze Conservancy Board. The exten-
sive siltting at Chinkiang, moreover, has
been the subject of further representations
during the past few years from public
bodies urging the necessity of adopting
measures to save the water-front, etc., at
that important centre, and while largely
a local question immediately concerning
the port of Chinkiang, it is nevertheless
connected to some extent with the general
regimen of the river as a whole. But
notwithstanding the magnitude of the
trade, shipping, and revenue interests
involved, the possibility of facilitating
business by improving the communica-
tions and rendering navigable for deep-
draught steamers at all seasons of the
year a considerable part of the waterway
draining some 750,000 square miles of
territory, with a population approaching
160 millions, nothing of a tangible nature
has hitherto been done to tackle the ques-
tion seriously, and, indeed, until the last
few years it has aroused little or no
public interest.

It may be mentioned, however, that Mr.
F. Palmer, one of the eminent engineers
who served recently on the Shanghai
Harbour Investigation Committee, men-
tioned above, has been requested by the
Chinese Government to visit the Yangtze
and submit a preliminary report on the
general subject of conservancy in con-
junction with Mr. H. von Heidenstam,
of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board,
and Mr. Yang Pao-ling, of the Commis-
sion for the Improvement of the River
System of Chihli, and further investi-
gations on the same lines will be continued
during the autumn of 1922. It is idle for
a layman to speculate upon such a highly
technical subject as the conservancy
policy which ought to be adopted in con-
nection with so large a river as the
Yangtze, but obviously one of the chief
objects to be attained is to render it
possible for steamers of larger draught
than are at present admitted in the win-
ter season to come up to Hankow at all
times of the year. And to accomplish
this end it will be necessary to proceed
on general lines and not confine opera-
tions merely to improving local con-
ditions at individual ports, but rather to
have one co-ordinated scheme for the
whole river, or, at least, from Hankow to
the sea.

Financial difficulties will arise, of
course, but the capacity of the trade dealt
with on the Yangtze to pay for such ex-
penditure as would be involved may be
presumed. At other centres in China the
slight increase of taxation imposed to
slight increase of conservancy works has
not adversely influenced general business
interests, while the economies effected in
transportation, and in many cases the
elimination of transshipment charges, etc.,
have far outweighed such charges.

SOME INTERESTING TESTS OF THE
PHONOGRAPH.

It is the practice, nowadays, in the
United States to put Edison phonographs
to the severe test of reproducing a great
number of voices when "tune the singer re-
turns the song in unison with the phono-
graph." Auditors declare that, when the
lights are lowered and either the phono-
graph or the singer is silent, it is impos-
sible to tell whether the music is
proceeding from the singer or the
machine. People have declared, confi-
dently, that the singer and not the phono-
graph is being heard, and then the lights
have been flashed on and it has been
found that the singer has left the stage.
It says a good deal as to the perfection
attained by the phonograph that such a
thing should be possible. The house
furnishing value of the phonograph has
also been realised and one can have them
cased in the styles associated with the
famous names of Chippendale, Sheraton,
Hippelwhite or Adam-Smith.

It will be seen from an announce-
ment among to-day's advertisements that
Hongkong now has an Edison Music
Store where these claims may be put to
the test.

The Hon. Mr. LING: All the more
reason why it should have been carefully
checked, Sir.

The CHAIRMAN: Yes, quite.

The vote was approved.

The Committee then rose.

LOCAL CHINESE PRESS COMMENT.

THE WATER QUESTION.

The *Wah Tat* *Yat Po*, in an editorial,
exhorts the Chinese public to be fair to
one another in the distribution of water
and requests flat-holders to split the hours
proportionately when the rider-mains are
turned on; disputes involving it might
be loss of life, are strongly deprecated.

The article goes on to say that with the
development of the Colony, the Govern-
ment revenues have increased every year
but the scheme of waterworks has not
been extended; it suggests that ample
reservoirs with the necessary machinery
be erected and a policy of afforestation be
pursued in Hongkong and its dependencies
as it is claimed that an ample
growth of forests will affect the climate
and draw more rain. The present short-
age has been aggravated by the recent
increase in the population, and means
must be devised both for immediate and
future requirements. "One cannot fold
his arms and wait for rain."

The Water Authority has stated that
our stock of water is only sufficient for
two months. As the old saying goes "A
man's will can overcome destiny," and we
should note the example of Macao procur-
ing water from sources not in its terri-
tory, although this is no innovation to
Hongkong.

The Chinese population has confidence
in the Government's ability to relieve the
distress, but a subdued feeling of dislike
for the strict curtailment of the supply
lingers in the minds of all classes. This
dislike is due, firstly, to the inconvenience
caused by restricting the supply, leading
to the many squabbles that are so evi-
dent; and, secondly, to the apprehension that
the system of water-meters will shortly be
introduced. The installation of meters
will not decrease the consumption as the
well-to-do classes will not discriminate in
the use of such a cheap commodity; it
will only add to the burden of the poorer
classes, who, although appreciating the
benefits of residence in the Colony, have
begun to feel the effects of the enhanced
cost of living. It has always been under-
stood that a portion of the rates (2 per
cent.) was for our water-supply, and if
the public is called upon for a further
contribution for meters, it will feel that
it is paying twice for one service.

That the water question is of the utmost
importance to the Chinese community is
evident from the public meetings of our
influential institutions and the discus-
sions of the man-in-the-street, but the
public is earnestly exhorted to be calm
and to have faith in the Government's
measures for the common weal.

LI YUAN HUNG'S NEPHEW'S VIEWS ON THE REUNION OF CHINA.

The *Tsun Wan Yat Po* says that in an
interview at Shanghai, Li Sui, who is
President Li Yuan Hung's nephew and
his envoy to Kwangtung to reconcile the
southern factions to the re-union move-
ment gave his views on the situation and
at the same time explained why he has
not come South.

He said that most of the previous Presi-
dents were misguided men who only
wished to retain their power and swell
their coffers. Li Yuan Hung, immediately
after re-instatement, issued a manifesto
forbidding militarist movements and
ordered a cessation of warfare, but the
disobedience of the various factions has
caused "the road to re-union to be still
dark." He delayed going to Kwangtung
as the political strife is at its height and
neither side would be in a position to
countenance his proposals. It was his
sincere belief that if a few representatives
from each province were to meet and
endeavour to appreciate all views, the
movement towards re-union would be
commenced.

Wu Pei Fu had deposed Hsu, and Chen
Chung-ling had defeated Sun. This
should have paved the way towards
mediate re-union, but Chen has not fully
accomplished his object in Kwangtung.
Wu is desirous of assisting Chen, but
he would have to despatch an expedition
to Kiangsi which would be in direct con-
tradiction to the President's manifesto.
As Sun persists in staying in Canton, he
(Li) would return to Peking, and await
a favourable opportunity to come South.

THE FOREIGN POWERS' ATTITUDE TOWARDS CHINA.

In an article on the Great Powers'
attitude towards China, the *Tsun Wan
Yat Po* expresses its opinion that Britain,
America, and Japan have despaired of
furthering their respective interests by
abetting the war lords in their various
campaigns. Japan pinned her faith on
Tsun Chi Jui and Chang Tso Lin and
both have been defeated, with the result
that whatever material aid she has rendered
them has been so much money thrown
away. Her present policy is to give
moral support and encourage the friend-
ship of all strong factions, at the same
time keeping an eye on European and
American aspirations. Japan's apparent
lack of interest in China's affairs has
caused the Chinese diplomats to devote
more attention to Britain and the United
States. These two countries believed that
when Wu Pei Fu defeated Chang Tso Lin,
a man had come forward with the ability
to unite the Republic, but his ultimate
disagreement with Tso Kwan and his com-
ing to an understanding with Chang have
dampened their "flashes of enthusiasm."

A foreigner who interviewed Wu
Pei Fu, a very capable soldier but a
very inefficient administrator, "Of his
adherents, nine out of ten are successful
militarists, but nine out of ten are use-
less politicians." Great Britain and the
United States now pursue the same policy
as Japan and are indifferent to all fac-
tions. The lack of faith has been one of
the causes of Tung Kung not meeting with
success in the projected loan of thirty
millions.

THE WATER SHORTAGE.

CHINESE DISCUSSIONS.

IS TAITAM RESERVOIR DEFECTIVE?

Some interesting opinions were expressed
at a semi-public meeting of Chinese
held at the Tung Wah Hospital, on Thurs-
day afternoon, concerning the present
water shortage and its effects on the
Chinese community.

The Chairman of the meeting came in
for a fair share of complaint in not hav-
ing a proper agenda drawn up as to the
points to discuss. There were also many
complaints that a meeting of the *Kai Fong*
(the Chinese community) had not
been called to discuss the subject instead
of a meeting confined to some fifty rep-
resentatives present, who comprised the
Chinese Justices of the Peace, the Tung
Wah Hospital Committee and representa-
tives of the various Chinese Chambers of
Commerce.

It was explained that the Hon. Mr.
E. R. Hallifax, Secretary for Chinese
Affairs, had not approved of the holding
of a *Kai Fong* meeting, but had arranged
for the present representative meeting.

Considerable discussion followed on the
water-shortage question particularly in
regard to (1) the installation of house
meters and charging consumers 75 cents
per 1,000 gallons; (2) the rider main
system; and (3) the carrying of water
from the street fountains.

Mr. M. K. Lo said he understood the
Government's alternative suggestion to
the installation of meters in houses to be
the use of rider main meters at 25 cents
per 1,000 gallons.

Mr. Li Po Kwan, Chairman of the
Chinese General Chamber of Commerce,
said that if there was any water waste-
age by the Chinese, it was by people who
could afford to pay 75 cents per 1,000
gallons.

Mr. CHAU TSUN NEN strongly held that
the matter should be discussed at a *Kai
Fong* meeting and suggested that Mr.
Hallifax should be written to and in-
formed that it was a matter which con-
cerned the whole Chinese public.

The suggestion of a *Kai Fong* meeting
was also supported at some length by
Mr. CHAN PIK CAUEN.

Regarding the wastage of water, Mr.
Ho Wah Tong aired a view quite out of
the ordinary. He doubted very much
whether the so-called wastage was really
due to the Chinese. He considered it to
be due to defective workmanship in mak-
ing the Taitam reservoir. The reservoir,
he said, was not constructed like a bowl
for holding water, but the hollow of the
hills was merely dammed, and a lot of
water escaped through the bottom. He
considered the reservoir to be badly con-
structed.

It was finally decided to consult Mr.
Hallifax as to the holding of a *Kai Fong*
meeting to consider the matter of the
water supply.

EXCHANGE IN JULY.

Mr. C. A. da Rosa's statement of ex-
change quotations in Hongkong in July
contains the following summary:—

	Silver (cheeky)	Gold bars	Gold coins	Gold bars	Gold coins	Gold bars	Gold coins
Average Rate July (1922) (Approx.)	2/7 1/2	120	57 1/2	7.05			
Highest Rate July (1922)	2/8 1/2	121	58 1/2	7.40			
Lowest Rate July (1922)	2/6 1/2	119	57	6.85			
Average Rate to date (1922) (Approx.)	2/8 1/2	119 1/2	58 1/2	6.85			
Highest Rate to date (1922)	2/7 1/2	121	59	7.40			
Lowest Rate to date (1922)	2/4	100	51 1/2	6.65			

THE WORLD THEATRE.

SOCIETY WOMEN THE CLEVEREST THIEVES.

She is universally known as the most
beautiful girl in America. Artists and
sculptors have begged her to sit for them,
poets have used her as their inspiration
and men have seen and adored her. Who
is she? Miss Justine Johnston, former
Broadway idol, makes a hit in "Black-
birds," shown at the World Theatre last
night. In "Blackbirds," one of the most
exciting "crook" plays of recent years,
Miss Johnston makes her debut in this
Colony. It is not a tale of slum life but
of thieving and smuggling by wealthy
people moving in good society, often
suspected but rarely detected. Miss
Johnstone wears many sumptuous gowns
in the production, which was directed by
Jack Dillon, who directed Mary Pickford
in "Suds."

Renart pictures are mostly stirring
dramas of high class, and the manage-
ment of the World Theatre has spared no
effort or expense in securing these fine
pictures that have always attracted
crowded houses whenever they have
appeared on the screen. Some very inter-
esting scenes from the Baseball game at
Shanghai on American Day (7th July),
and the Comical Comedy "Penny in the
Slot," by Snub Pollard made up a pro-
gramme for the week-end which should
attract full houses.

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A NIGHT OF TERROR IN MACAO.

SEVEN BOMB OUTRAGES BY CHINESE.

EXPLOSIONS IN PICTURE THEATRE: MILITARY CLUB WRECKED.

Everyone has read of bomb outrages in Ireland until the newspaper accounts, by mere familiarity, fail to arouse any real conception in the mind of what a night of terror really means. The little Portuguese Colony of Macao is now able to sympathise, from actual experience, with the woes of Ireland for on Wednesday night the little place, which usually takes life so easily and light heartedly, was thrown into panic by a series of concerted bomb outrages, the work, beyond doubt, of a section of the Chinese population.

At least seven bombs were thrown—one into the Victoria Picture Theatre and another into the military club, which was reduced to a ruin. Two motives seemed traceable from the nature of the outrages. One is a simmering animosity towards the local Government following upon the recent troubles in Macao and the other motive is apparently to terrorise those members of the Chinese population who have disregarded the orders of labour agitators. In two cases bombs were exploded in Chinese business premises which had opened when the recent general strike was declared. Another bomb was thrown into the premises of a Labour Guild whose standpoint did not commend itself to the organisers of the strike.

Though the bombers had no scruples about committing murder, they were not prepared, apparently for wholesale destruction of human life. Before throwing a bomb into the picture theatre someone looked into the place for a moment and gave a word of warning which caused the audience to leave the place hurriedly before the bomb exploded, so no loss of life occurred. (Circumstances point to concerted action by two or more hands, for the explosions occurred during a short space of time and in some cases seemed to synchronise.)

A CURIOUS CUSTOMER.

The first bomb is believed to have exploded at the premises of the Nam Hing, general storekeepers, of 31-33, Rua da Palma. A Chinese came into the shop carrying a basket of potatoes. He made a trifling purchase and gave some reason for leaving the basket of potatoes there with a view to calling back later. When he had gone the shopkeeper noticed smoke rising through the potatoes. He decided not to give the basket house-room and was carrying it outside when the bomb exploded, wounding the man dreadfully in the abdomen. He is now in hospital but he is not expected to live. The man's wife and all his children except one were in the shop or on the ground floor and everyone of those was injured, more or less, by the explosion.

In the Tai Hong Hotel the contents of a room were wrecked by a bomb supposed to have been placed under an iron bedstead which, also, was smashed by the force of the explosion.

PICTURE THEATRE DAMAGED.

Accounts vary as to what happened at the Victoria Cinema. Not all those who claim to have been there speak to a preliminary warning. Some say that the bombs were thrown in the interval between two performances. It seems clear that more than one bomb was thrown—probably there were three, judging from the marks of maximum damage. One bomb was thrown near the operating-box, where the operator was re-winding films at the time, but he was uninjured.

The bombs, exploding within a few seconds of one another, set up a tremendous detonation which was heard nearly all over the town. Not a pane of glass remained whole in the theatre, but no one was hurt.

A few moments later a bomb went off in the Lucking Café but no one was struck and the damage to the premises was slight. A similar report is made in the case of the premises of the Chui Oi General Labour Association, where a bomb was thrown in through a ground floor window. The Guild is composed of several labour unions whose members refused to obey the order, recently, calling for a general strike as a protest against Government action. It is supposed that herein is the reason for the outrage. It is also suggested that a bomb thrown at the Water Police Station had some reference to the fact that near there the mob was fired upon in the recent disorders. Some think, however, that the bombers made a mistake and that they intended their efforts for the residence of the Commissioner of Police, not far away.

MILITARY CLUB DESTROYED.

The last of the bombs was thrown into the Military Club but not many people were on the premises at the time, for the soldiers, naturally, had been ordered to stand to some time before this. This bomb had far more serious effects than any of the others. The building—not a very large one—was totally destroyed; both roof and walls collapsed and a large shell pit was made in the ground by the bomb. So far as can be ascertained at present, no one is buried under the ruins.

The foregoing list of outrages numbers seven; the casualties are believed to amount to seven injured, and there were no dead at the time of the last advice received from Macao.

The bombing parties got about their wicked work so expeditiously that none of them were caught. The streets, of course, were soon filled with panic-stricken people and the town was in considerable disorder for some time. Patrols of soldiers were quickly organised and suspected persons were searched.

Yesterday the town resumed a fairly normal aspect and there were even fire-cracker explosions to welcome back a member of the Colonial Administration from Lisbon.

THE BOYCOTT OF MACAO ENDING.

WORKMEN DECIDE TO RETURN AND RESUME WORK.

Though the events at Canton during the past two months have overshadowed the Chinese agitation against the Government at Macao following upon the shooting episode of May 31st, the boycott of the Colony by workmen has been maintained to a considerable extent and the business interests of the Colony have obviously suffered considerably.

The troubles at Canton, however, caused many of the inhabitants to seek refuge at Macao, and this has evidently contributed to a healing of the breach. There has just been published in Macao, in Chinese, copies of letters which have been exchanged between the Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Macao and the Labour Guilds.

The letter from the Chamber of Commerce begins by emphasising the mutuality of the interests of workmen and merchants, proceeds to enlarge upon the hardships which have resulted to both sides from the interruption of business, and finally suggests that they should leave the questions which the tragedy of May 31st has raised to be settled in due time by the two Governments, and that the workmen should return to work and thus relieve the existing hardships from which merchants and workmen alike are suffering.

It is added that this letter represents the views of the entire body of merchants of Macao, and says that "as the number of clear-minded people in the ranks of Labour is not small, it is hoped that after you have given our humble request your consideration and investigated the pitiful situation in which your countrymen are placed, you will decide to return to the Colony and pursue your former avocations. Thereafter, the workmen and merchants of Macao will heartily co-operate with one another in order that they may be able to successfully compete with others elsewhere; the foreigner will then treat us equally, without discrimination as to nationality, and everything will turn out to our mutual satisfaction."

The reply of the Labour Guilds is an announcement of their intention to accede to the request of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the general body of Macao merchants, and it urges the workmen to return to Macao and resume work as soon as possible.

CORRESPONDENCE.**THE OILFIELDS OF TIMOR.**

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"]

SIR,—It being currently reported that the Langkat Co. has secured the lease of certain valuable Oil Fields in the Island of Timor (Portuguese), and owing to the growing scarcity of Petroleum and the shutting down of some of the greatest Oil Fields, in Russia and Mexico, through political troubles it would be interesting to shareholders to know when it is the intention of the Company to exploit the Oil Fields of Timor?

Will the Management in Shanghai be pleased to furnish the necessary information at the next meeting?—Yours, etc., A. SHAREHOLDER.

Hongkong, August 3rd, 1922.

ARMED ROBBERY.

\$300—STOLEN.

A daring armed robbery took place at the foot of Lower Rutter Road at an early hour on Thursday night. A Chinese shopkeeper was returning to his home in Rutter Road from his shop at No. 15, Hing Leung Street, when he was accosted by two men. Pepper was thrown in his eyes and he was then savagely assaulted and beaten to the ground. A girl said to contain \$300 was taken from his waist. The robbers ran away in the direction of Po Hing Fong. The shopkeeper followed them for some distance but the men got away in the crowd.

THE FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT.

NEGLECTED DRIVING OR ACCIDENTAL DEATH?

The inquiry into the death of a Chinese foreman blacksmith, who was killed on July 2nd whilst riding a bicycle as the result of a collision with a motor-car driven by Sub-Inspector Grant, of the Water Police, was concluded yesterday afternoon at the Magistracy.

The hearing has occupied a number of sittings and yesterday Mr. M. K. Lo, appearing for the relatives of the deceased, addressed the jury at some length. He said there were two theories of the accident: that put forward by Sub-Inspector Grant, who said that he was going along Jordan Road and wanted to turn to Canton Road, and that he met the deceased coming from the direction of Tsim Sha Tsui towards Yau-mai. The deceased somehow passed him safely and he was then in the middle of Canton Road and found that the cyclist had swerved round in front of the car. There was a collision. The deceased was apparently on the left side of the road. The theory was put forward by an eye-witness, a Chinese woman bricklayer, who said that the accident happened in this wise: the Inspector wanted to turn into Canton Road, but instead of keeping to his left and making a "big curve," he took the corner sharp. The deceased was coming down Canton Road from Yau-mai to Tsim Sha Tsui. The collision took place about 15 feet from the curb. It was for the jury to say which of these theories was correct. He submitted that no motive had been suggested why the bricklayer should come into Court and deliberately commit perjury; being an illiterate person it was probable that she would not be able to appreciate the importance of the evidence she was to give in relation to the corresponding liability of the parties concerned. Mr. Lo, after reviewing the evidence at some length, concluded:

"I do not want to stress any point unfairly against the Inspector, but it is fair to say this, that before you find the deceased met his death by the first theory, you must explain away if you can two points: (1) that the deceased, though an expert cyclist, did a thing which no rational being would do; (2) that the nature of the injuries received show he was knocked on the right side where he must have been knocked down on the left side according to this theory. The deceased being dead, it is very unpleasant as well as painful to pursue the question as to whether he met his death by an unavoidable accident or by the negligence of driving of the Inspector, for I know no one regrets the accident more deeply than the Inspector himself. I feel this unpleasantness all the more keenly as, if I may say so, I am a friend of the Inspector. But it is my duty to place before you the above facts, which I submit, go to show that the deceased met his death in accordance with the second theory, and, therefore, by the negligent driving of the Inspector; and if that is your view, then, whatever personal feeling you may have, you must remember your oath and do your duty by giving a true verdict according to the evidence."

THE CORONER'S SUMMING UP.

The Coroner, in summing up, said he was very much afraid he would have to cover some of the ground so ably covered by Mr. Lo. It was essential that the main points in this case must be clear in the jury's mind. The question was whether the jury believed the evidence of Sub-Inspector Grant. They had to bear in mind that his evidence was supported by the witness, Li Pik Shan, who deposed that within half-an-hour of the accident the deceased came to his place in the direction of Tsim Sha Tsui and left again after a short time. Again a blacksmith working for the deceased gave evidence that the deceased visited the Kowloon godowns. Then they had the evidence of Sergeant Cargill which showed that the car as it approached the corner, swerved slightly to the left hand side. On the other side of the picture they had the evidence of the brick-carrier. She was a good witness and was uneducated. She stuck to her story that the cyclist was coming from the north and she told this to the detective, though when pressed, she said she was doubtful. She also said that the car was cutting the corner fine and had considerable speed. She admitted that on the evening after the accident she had an interview with the widow of the deceased, what hearing this had on the evidence it was for the jury to decide. In support of her evidence there was Dr. Smalley's evidence that the injuries were on the left hand side of the body. The jury had to answer the following questions: (1) Was the story as told by Inspector Grant a true account of the accident? (2) If so, was he in any way to blame? If they believed the other story, that the deceased was approaching the corner from the north, was Inspector Grant responsible for the accident?

The jury would not have to answer the third question if they answered the first question in the affirmative, and the second in the negative. If, however, the jury attached any blame to Inspector Grant they would have to answer a fourth question as to whether Inspector Grant was to blame for culpable negligence. The Coroner defined culpable negligence as reckless want of care. If Inspector Grant cut the corner fine on the wrong side of the road he committed an unlawful act. Similarly if he rounded the corner in a reckless way the jury would return a verdict of manslaughter. If they attached no blame to Inspector Grant the verdict would be accidental death. Similarly, the jury considered Inspector Grant was in some measure to blame, which could not be termed negligible or culpable, the jury would be entitled to add a rider to their verdict.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

TYPHOON DAMAGE AT SWATOW.

STEAMERS AGROUND AND HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE.

News reached the Colony yesterday that the typhoon hit Swatow severely and did considerable damage to shipping. Telegraph wires were broken, so for over twenty-four hours Swatow was cut off from communication with the outside world and no messages came through until a local steamer—the s.s. Kwai-ning—reached the port after the storm and sent brief particulars of what had occurred.

The message stated:—

Heavy typhoon at Swatow. Extensive damage to properties and heavy loss of native life. Pontoon and godowns wrecked. Tungshing and Shantung and others badly ashore. No means of working cargo. The Kwai-ning is standing by.

The Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company has been informed and the tug Henry Kewick was sent to Swatow yesterday.

Yesterday afternoon the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company received a second wireless message, giving particulars as to the position of the s.s. Tungshing. She is aground in Swatow Harbour, on Kinahdi Island. She is damaged to some extent, but the message does not give precise details. It is added that the looking is safe.

The Harbour Office, we were informed, on enquiry yesterday, has received no official messages from Swatow. Nor has the China Navigation Company received any news; they only knew of the grounding of the Shantung by courtesy of the Indo-China Company, who communicated the contents of their first wireless message. Mr. G. M. Young stated last night that wireless messages have been sent to Swatow and it is hoped to have definite news soon.

THE KOWLOON CITY MURDER.

SUSPECTED MAN DISCHARGED.

The man, who was arrested about a week ago, in connection with the murder of a Chinese employee of the British-American Tobacco Company, was yesterday discharged from custody. Inspector Aris informed Mr. Hamilton that the Deputy Superintendent of Police (Mr. King) had instructed him to ask for the man's release owing to lack of evidence.

The murder was committed a fortnight ago on a hill near Kowloon City in broad daylight. The man was walking with a Chinese married woman when he was attacked by four men and stabbed to death in her presence.

BIG PROPERTY DEAL IN KOWLOON.

KOWLOON OFFICERS' MESS CHANGES HANDS.

A big deal has recently been completed between Mr. Howard, exchange broker of No. 10, Lee House Street and Messrs. Cooper & Company, importers and exporters, of No. 15, D'Aguiar Street, Hongkong, involving the sale of a large plot of land on which stands the building used as a mess for the Officers of the King Edward's Grenadier Regiment. The plot is situated at the junction of Cameron Road and Chatham Road. The price paid by Mr. Howard for the lot has not been disclosed.

SNATCHING.

ATTEMPT ON A EUROPEAN: SNATCHER CAUGHT.

Some excitement was caused at an early hour yesterday morning outside the General Post Office, in Pedder Street, when a Chinese attempted to snatch a fountain pen from the pocket of a European gentleman, whose name has not been disclosed. The gentleman felt the pen being snatched and the thief took to his heels through a crowded thoroughfare. No effort was made by any of the Chinese there to stop him, despite the cries of "stop thief." The European chased the thief for about 200 yards when another European drawn to the scene by the commotion caught the snatcher as he tried to dash by. The man was taken to the Central Police Station and handed over to the police.

DISABLED FOR LIFE.

A fisherman's son had both his hands blown off by dynamite whilst dynamiting fish in Chinese waters on the 1st inst. The boy was holding the dynamite in his hands prior to placing it in the water when the explosion occurred. The boy was taken to Aberdeen where his injuries were dressed by a lady doctor. From there he was removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

The jury after fifteen minutes' absence returned to Court and the foreman (Mr. Bevan) announced that the jury's answer to No. 1 question was "Yes" and to No. 2 question "No." The foreman said they wished to express their sympathy with the widow and the deceased's relatives. The Coroner: "I will record your verdict as 'accidental death.'"

ESTABLISHED 1850.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

SPECIALISTS IN MEN'S WEAR.

Go to business keen and cool in Loose-Fitting B.V.D.

These zephyr weight Coat Cut Undervests and Knee Length Drawers fit easily and perfectly. Every stitch is stout enough to withstand any reasonable strain. Truly, the best value in underwear.



STOCKED IN ALL SIZES TO FIT THE SMALLEST TO THE LARGEST MAN. THE MOST ECONOMICAL UNDERWEAR MADE.

1.75 VEST OR DRAWERS.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

SODA FOUNTAIN

Café WISEMAN.

SUNDAES, PUNCHES.

ICE CREAM SODAS.

ALL FLAVOURS

BEST SERVICE.

HIGH QUALITY.

LOW PRICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

COLUMBIA RECORDS

FOR

AUGUST.

JUST RECEIVED

AT

ANDERSON'S

(OPPOSITE CITY HALL).

Wm. Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 3146.

THE LAST DAY OF OUR GREAT BOOT SALE

IN THE

GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT

IS

TO-DAY.

There are still a few BARGAINS left.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd., BOOT & SHOE SPECIALISTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE FAVORITE INVENTION OF

THOMAS A. EDISON

"THE PHONOGRAPH WITH A NOVEL"

IS HERE.

THE EDISON MUSIC STORE

1ST FLOOR, POWELL'S BUILDING.

[1327]

INSURANCE OFFICES.

AUGUST BANK HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, 7th AUGUST, 1922.

By Order,

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,

Secretaries.

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG & CANTON.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1922. [1326]

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

CORNER of Northern Road and Western St. Hongkong. Examination for New Boys: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9th at 9:30 A.M. School begins September 11th. For Prospectus for Boarders and Day boys apply The WARDEN, ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE, HONGKONG. [1325]

INDIAN RECREATION CLUB.

THE Committee and Members extend a Cordial Welcome to their Friends, to their "AT HOME" on their Club Ground at SOOKHENDRA VALLEY, TUE-DAY at 4 P.M. D. HUMPHREYS, Hon. Secretary. [1323]

THE ANGLO-CHINESE EDUCATION TRUST CO., LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation).

CREDITORS of the above Company are notified to prove their Claims on or before the 15th SEPTEMBER, 1922, after which date no further claim will be admitted. H. GREENWOOD, Liquidator. Alexandra Buildings. [1325]

PROPOSAL TO CHANGE A SHIP'S NAME.

I, GEORGE WINSTANLEY BARTON, of DOUGLAS LARPAK & Co., General Managers of DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Ltd. of Hongkong, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that in consequence of a wish to have the below-mentioned Steamer carry a similar name to other Steamers of the DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Ltd. I have applied to the Board of Trade, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the ship "TUNGUS" of Tons 1825, Official No. 7412 of Gross Tonnage 1825, 300 Tons, Register tonnage 1002 Tons, heretofore owned by WILHELMSEN'S DANISH LINE, and now owned by DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Ltd. Any objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at Hongkong within Seven (7) days from the appearance of this advertisement. Dated at Hongkong this 5th day of August, 1922.

GEORGE WINSTANLEY BARTON, DOUGLAS LARPAK & Co., General Managers. [1320]

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

CERTIFICATE No. 256 for 6 Shares Nos. 15651/15655 and 58493 standing in the Society's Register in the name of JAMES DAVID HUTCHISON has been declared LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming the said Certificate will be deemed cancelled and of no effect, and a NEW CERTIFICATE for the said Shares will be issued in its stead by the Society.

C. MONTAGUE EDE,

General Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1922. [1318]

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE.

GENERAL HOLIDAY.

THIS Office will be open for all purposes from 9 A.M. to 12 Noon on MONDAY, the 7th AUGUST, 1922. Licensed Warehouses will be entirely CLOSED on that day.

N. L. SMITH,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1922. [1320]

TO-NIGHT AT THE CORONET

JACKIE COOGAN

"THE KID"

IN

PECK'S BAD BOY

KOWLOON THEATRE.

HAROLD LLOYD

IN

NOW OR NEVER

INTIMATIONS

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 7th instant. Hongkong, 2nd August, 1922. [1317]

THE PEAK CHURCH.

THERE will be EVENING SERVICE and SERMON in the PEAK Church, on the SUNDAYS in August at 6 P.M. [1321]

HONGKONG LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION.

THE SHIELDS will be presented to the Winners in the A & B Divisions by Mrs. SYKES on SATURDAY, 5th inst., at the Indian Recreation Club Ground. Exhibition Matches will be played "The Rest" against the Winners in each Division commencing at 4 P.M. JOHN C. FLETCHER, Hon. Secretary. [1316]

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

Issue of 17th FEBRUARY, 1922, of 108,650 ADDITIONAL SHARES OF THE NOMINAL VALUE OF \$10, at a PREMIUM OF \$5 EACH. (\$3 PER SHARE PAID UP).

SHAREHOLDERS are reminded that a SECOND INSTALLMENT on the above of \$5 per share (\$3 paid) is due on the 15th AUGUST, 1922. Remittances should be made to the Company's Bankers, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, in Hongkong, on or before that date.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 2nd to TUESDAY, the 15th AUGUST, 1922 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. V. WARD, Acting Secretary. [1322]

Hongkong, 27th July, 1922.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE SHILLING per Share on account of the year 1922 has been declared.

The DIVIDEND will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of August, 1922, to Shareholders on the Register on TUESDAY, the 8th day of August, 1922, and will be paid to Shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at the exchange rate of 2s. 7d. per Dollar.

By Order of the Board, W. E. ROBERTS, Secretary. [1329]

Hongkong, 24th July, 1922.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

FRESH MILK

Also the following forms—Sterilized, Skimmed, Butter and Soured.

FRESH CREAM

FULL RICH

BUTTER

Daisy, Dairymaid and Shamrock Brands.

CHEESE

Edam, Australian Cheddar, American Sultana and Flenic.

THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for Boxes QV, RE, RU, RW, TH.

FOR SALE.—ESSEX CAR in First Class condition. Recently overhauled. Also spare Private Garage with Telephone and Electric Light. Apply, Brixington, c/o BRADLEY & Co., Ltd. [1312]

TO LET.—ASTOR HOUSE—A few more

ROOMS To Let.—Apply at premises. [1316]

MODERN BUNGALOW, Fully Furnished at Cheung Choy, To be Let or Sold, as from September 1st.—Write A.Z. office of this paper.

WANTED.—USED POSTAGE

STAMPS of all kinds, Common or Rare; any amount, on 10/- to a hundred thousand, or more. Good prices paid. Buying list free. Address: Onco Stamp Co., Box 723, Manila, Philippine Islands. [2067]

FOR SALE.

LAND, approximately 7,000 square feet on waterfront at Swatow with modern 2 storied brick and concrete building suitable for office and godown. Further details apply. W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co. [433]

FOR SALE.

SMART, 55-foot STEAM LAUNCH. Price—\$7,000. Apply Box No. 1273, c/o Daily Press Office. [1273]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, GENOA, PORT SAID & STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"FENBROKESHIRE"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns at Hongkong and Kowloon Godowns at 10 A.M. on Mondays and Thursdays, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 5th Aug., 1922, at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on 5th Aug., 1922, at 10 A.M. Claims against the steamer including those for cargo delivered must be presented on the special form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents. Hongkong, 29th July, 1922. [1307]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER

"SICILIA"

ARRIVED Hongkong on 2nd August, 1922.

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—From PERSIAN GULF, B.I.S.N. and R. & P.S.N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS at 10 A.M. on Mondays and Thursdays.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 2nd August, 1922. [1319]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER

"DEVANHA"

ARRIVED Hongkong on 2nd August, 1922.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORTSAID, ADEN, BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on Mondays and Thursdays.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 2nd August, 1922. [1324]

MRS. HAN INOKUCHI

TELEPHONE K 754.

No. 21, ASHLEY ROAD, KOWLOON.

Back of STAR THEATRE.

CERTIFICATED EXPERT MASSAGE

(HAND AND ELECTRIC), ALSO AT PATIENT'S RESIDENCE BY ARRANGEMENT [1197]

FLEUZAL GLASSES.

Out of doors there is nothing so restful and comfortable for the eyes as the light reflected from green fields and trees, the absorption of the ultra-violet and orange rays by the chlorophyll of the leaves; hence the introduction of Fleuzal Glass, yellowish green in colour, which is produced in several shades, and lenses made of this may be worn as a protection by over-sensitive eyes where it is desirable to tone down excessive light and glare.

Fleuzal lenses of any prescription in either regular or Toric forms are manufactured by the Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, 63, Queen's Road Central, ADVT.

SEASONABLE SUMMER BEVERAGES.

WATSON'S DRY GINGER ALE

Its dryness and aroma are features which give this drink the popularity it deserves.

"PYERIS."

SPARKLING MINERAL TABLE WATER

Healthful and refreshing. Blends excellently with Whisky.

WATSON'S STONE GINGER BEER

Prepared by a process of partial fermentation which gives it the distinctive flavour which is so pleasing to the palate.

"FORMAZONE"

Possesses the characteristic stimulating and refreshing qualities of Champagne; it has a delicious flavour.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

TELEPHONE 436.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOUX RD., C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 5th, 1922.

THE NEW REGISTRATION OF PERSONS LEGISLATION.

RECENTLY the impression got abroad that the Government of Hongkong had some scheme of "conscription" under its consideration. It is evident now that the basis of that rumour was new legislation for the registration of persons which was introduced by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL in the Legislative Council on Thursday. All that the Bill proposes is that every person (except such as are specially exempted) shall furnish to the Captain Superintendent of Police a return of his full name, age, nationality, residence, house telephone number (if no house telephone number, then number of telephone nearest to his residence), his business address, business telephone number, profession or occupation, and describe in reasonable detail, his "special qualifications, of whatever kind, however slight, if at all above the average." The second schedule of the Bill furnishes a number of examples of what is meant, viz: Butcher, by trade; baker, 3 years service as baker in Navy; carpenter, fair amateur; coxswain of launch, could act as; electrical engineer, fully qualified; electrician, partly trained (what nature and extent of training); fireman, 4 years in Shanghai Fire Brigade; locomotive driver (experience); mechanic; milker; motor driver, driven own car for two years; motor mechanic. The persons exempted from registration under this Bill are: (1) Members of His Majesty's regular Naval or Military Forces or of the Hongkong Police Force; (2) Persons of Chinese race; (3) Women; (4) Persons not exceeding 18 years of age; (5) Consular officers of foreign States.

To the best of our knowledge and belief there is no precedent for this legislation within the wide domains of the British Empire. Neither in his speech on the introduction of the Bill, nor in the statement of "Objects and Reasons" attached to the Bill, does the ATTORNEY-GENERAL state the considerations which have led to the drafting of this Bill beyond saying that these particulars are required "in order that it may be known beforehand what each registered person would be able to do in the event of an emergency." Obviously the sort of "emergency" that the Government has in mind is such a general strike of Chinese workmen as that which occurred in the early months of this year when the whole business life of the Colony was paralysed for many days. In these times of labour unrest, with a developing sense among Chinese workmen of the effectiveness of lightning strike action, a repetition of what occurred in the Colony last February and March cannot be regarded as beyond the bounds of possibility, and ordinary prudence on the part of the Government of a Colony such as this plainly suggests the necessity for keeping such a record as this new legislation contemplates. With a record of the special qualifications of every foreign male resident in the Colony it will be possible for the authorities to be prepared in advance with definite plans of operation to meet an emergency immediately it arises. No opposition can be reasonably offered to the principle of such a measure, though there is likely to be some objection to the extent of the powers placed in the hands of the police to insure the accuracy of the record. The increase of the maximum penalty from \$50 to \$250 for acting in contravention of or failing to comply with any of the provisions of the ordinance, or of any regulation made under it, would seem to require some justification. We are not aware that it is justified by the experience of the authorities in the working of the existing registration ordinance. There has seldom been a prosecution for failure to register or for any other contravention of the ordinance. We suppose the Government has a reason for increasing the penalty other than the statement that "the maximum fine is made \$250 in accordance with what may be called the standard fine for minor offences." If \$50 was deemed an adequate maximum fine in time of war for failure to register, or for any other contravention of the ordinance, what can be the reason for making the maximum five times as high now? The provisions of the Bill should be studied by the community and it is desirable that there should be some expression of public opinion on this unusual legislation before the Bill comes up for its second reading in the Council on the 17th inst.

The Colonial Secretary's Office informs us that quarantine against Hongkong has been withdrawn by Amoy.

Slight damage has been reported to the police in connection with Thursday's gale. A number of telephone wires were brought down.

A total of 406 taels of non-Government prepared opium was seized on a village boat at Shaikwan on Thursday night. The occupant of the boat—a woman—has been arrested.

For attempting to stowaway on the s.s. *St. Albans*, from Hongkong to Sandakan, a Chinese, who said he had no money, was yesterday sent to prison for four weeks by Mr. Lindsell.

Mr. Steel, living at No. 3, Cambrai Villa, Kowloon, has reported the theft of a quantity of jewellery valued at \$115 from his house by some unknown person during the night of the 3rd inst.

A Japanese sailor lost his life by falling over board whilst the s.s. *Goyokoh Maru* (Y.K.K.) was being moored to the No. 1 buoy in the harbour on Wednesday. The man's body has not been recovered.

The Douglas Steamship Co. are applying for official permission to change the name of the ship *Tungus* to *Hai Feng* and have her registered in the new name at the port of Hongkong as owned by the Douglas Steamship Co.

The Rev. John C. Graham Cumming, M.A., Buccleugh Street, United Free Church, Dalkeith, has received intimation of a call to Prospect Presbyterian Church, Hull. Mr. Cumming was formerly Vice-Principal of the Anglo-Chinese College, Amoy, and after some years' educational work in Scotland, he entered the ministry of the United Free Church. He occupied the pastorate of Edinburg, Morayshire, and St. Kierigern's, Lanark, before going to Dalkeith.

Four chair coolies, from the Peak were yesterday brought before Mr. Lindsell at the Magistracy on a charge of gambling. Sub-Inspector Fox said that a police raid was made on the Hon. Mr. Pollock's residence and a large number of coolies were found in the servants' quarters. In the scramble that followed the windows and typhoon shutters were broken and ten of the party escaped. Four were arrested. As the Hon. Mr. Pollock is absent from the Colony the only occupants of the residence were the servants. The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$5 each.

A proposal is being much discussed in Shanghai for the roofing of the motor-car rack along the Bund. Motorists complain of the cars being now exposed for many hours of the day to the fierce rays of the sun or a tropical deluge. There is opposition to this proposal by those who are concerned for the aesthetic amenities of the Bund, but a motorist replies: "Does a manilla contribute to the revenue of Shanghai or assist in its development? No, Sir, but motorists do and therefore let us not only uphold all the magnolias but dig up the turf if necessary so that our cars may share that protection which a generous Council now only provides for rickshaws."

Mr. H. G. Lowe, of H.M.'s Dockyard, Hongkong, is the author of an interesting illustrated article in the current issue of *The Blue Peter* on "Unique Tarakan," a small island off the north-east coast of Dutch Borneo. Of all the Dutch colonial possessions in the East, Mr. Lowe says that "probably there is none richer in natural wealth, square mile for square mile, than the small island of Tarakan. It owes its present day importance to the fact that it contains one of the richest oil fields in the world, and the exploitation of this valuable mineral resource is being energetically pushed forward by the Batavia Petroleum Maatschappij, one of the companies forming the Shell group."

In more than one way Peitaiho, the Northern summer resort, has already succeeded in bringing itself before the public this year. The latest sensation to be created there is described as a veritable battle for possession of the Russian Monastery at Lighthouse Point. The building is at present in possession of Mr. A. K. George, and it is stated that the Chief of the Russian Church in China, Archbishop Innocent, attempted to take possession. According to a report in the *North China Star* the Archbishop with two other Russians called there and having gained admittance proceeded to take steps to secure the ejection of the inmates. The servants were summoned in force, and on their appearance the Archbishop withdrew. Mr. George is understood to hold possession of the monastery by virtue of a loan of \$24,000 he gave to the Archbishop's agent in 1921, the terms of the contract giving him power to take possession in the event of non-repayment of the sum. This is how the position stands to-day, and events point to an interesting court case ensuing.

MOTOR-CYCLE ACCIDENT.

EUROPEAN POLICE SERGEANT INJURED.

On Wednesday night Police Sergeant Ellwood, stationed at Yau-mat, met with a nasty accident whilst riding a motor-cycle. He was proceeding to a small fire, which had broken out at Messrs. W. S. Bailey & Co.'s shipyard, at To Kwa Wan, and at the time of the accident was travelling at a fairly fast speed. In trying to negotiate a corner in Cooke Street, Hung Hom, the cycle skidded badly and the rider was thrown over the handle bars against a door which was burst open by the force of the impact, and he was rendered unconscious. Fortunately Sergeant Smith, following behind on another motor-cycle, noticed his companion's machine lying in the road and thus found the injured Sergeant, and had him removed to the Yau-mat Police Station where his injuries received attention. He was later sent to hospital and is likely to be detained there for some days.

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY

ANOTHER BRIDGE BLOWN UP.

During Thursday night a small bridge at Pak Shek on the Kowloon-Canton Railway, about 15 miles from Canton, was damaged by an explosion. Traffic was suspended between Canton and Hongkong for several hours, and the first train down from Canton yesterday morning had to be cancelled. At 11 a.m. yesterday the Canton Railway authorities announced that the bridge had been repaired and that the line was reopened to through traffic. The full train service was in operation yesterday afternoon.

CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WAR DEBTS AND REPARATIONS.

— AMERICA ADAMANT.

WASHINGTON, August 3rd.

The Treasury officially announces that the Balfour Note will not change American policy towards foreign debts.

NEW YORK, August 3rd.

The following are some press comments on the Balfour Note:

The *Times* says that the general cancellation of debts would mean that Uncle Sam would bear the burden of letting Germany off.

The *New York World* says that Lloyd George has announced the failure of his conference with Poincaré before it has started and tried to throw the blame on the United States, which may be a capital blunder. If the Note represents the unalterable position of Britain there is no hope for a settlement of the European situation. American opinion is not ready for a general cancellation but it is gradually becoming ready for the cancellation of really uncollectable debts, but will act only when it has been demonstrated that Britain, France and Germany have definitely started on a return to economic sanity.

The *New York Times* says the Note jars American ears, intimating that the United States is a hard-hearted creditor standing in the way of a general and generous forgiving of debts which the British Government would be only too happy to undertake. The outright cancellation of war debts by the United States is at present politically impossible. American sentiment in favour of cancellation may yet be developed and then it will be found that the United States is not so mercenary and uncompromising as the Note implies.

STATEMENT BY SIR ROBERT HORNE.

LONDON, August 3rd.

In the House of Commons, detailing the present position regarding reparations, Sir Robert Horne said he understood that Germany, for the most part, had met the requirements of the Reparations Commission but an arrangement to prevent the flight of capital was required. He said that Germany had hitherto paid £115,000,000 including cash, ships, the Saar mines, etc., of which practically the whole had been spent on the armaments of occupation. Britain had hitherto collected £6,000,000 under the import duties imposed by the Reparations Recovery Act.

Sir Robert Horne said Germany's tax-deductible receipts last year only covered 61 per cent of her domestic expenditure but they now leave a balance towards Treaty expenditure. He was of opinion that Germany was able and willing to pay considerable sums for reparations if given a respite to put herself in a position to do so. The Minister dispelled the impression that Earl Balfour's letter was in the nature of a suggestion that America should cancel Britain's debt. He declared, on the contrary, that payment of debts to America was the foundation of the letter. He pointed out that two milliard sterling of the National Debt of 37,700,000,000 was not spent on our own behalf, but lent to the Allies. Illustrating Britain's financial burden, he showed that America's National Debt represented £47 per head of the population, France's £162 and Britain's £181.

During the debate following Sir Robert Horne's statement, Mr. Asquith urged the immediate scaling down of reparations to what is really practicable, saying Britain should forgo her share and also forgo other indebtedness, not as an act of magnanimity but as a good business.

FAIR PLAY FOR EVERYBODY.

Mr. Lloyd George interposed in the debate, saying he hoped the House would let him meet Mr. Poincaré with a free hand to do his best to come to an arrangement. In the meantime he did not conceal the danger of driving Germany to despair. He declared that a revolutionary Germany in the centre of Europe would be a real world peril, very different from a revolutionary Russia. Nevertheless, it would be a mistake to run away from a fair and just claim. Germany was in the position of somebody who put other individuals into Court. She had chosen the tribunal in which to fight them, had lost the verdict and was now being sued for costs, not for vindictive reasons, but because the winning and unwilling parties, wish to get their cash back. The Premier emphasised the folly of under-estimating Germany's capacity, owing to the present trade depression. He depicted the possibility of a trade recovery finding Germany without any internal debt and with an external debt fixed at a time when this to England's seven milliard sterling external debts. He described the inter-Allied conference of August 7th as a meeting of creditors to which all were going on equal terms. Britain was determined to give reasonable and sympathetic consideration to devastated France and Belgium. Britain was the last country in the world to be accused of want of sympathy with France or Belgium. We intend to see that everybody gets fair play, to give fairness to Germany and justice to France, but justice also to the people of our own land.

THE MARK IMPROVES.

LONDON, August 3rd.

German marks opened at 4,000 to the £. Germany's reply to France created nervousness. Later buying, influenced by a forecast of the reparations programme, closed at 3,900.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

LATEST CABLES.
LORD NORTHCLEFFE'S SERIOUS CONDITION.

A GRAVE BULLETIN.

LONDON, August 3rd.

A grave Bulletin in regard to Lord Northcliffe, who has been suffering from heart trouble, was issued this morning. It says, there is some increase of heart weakness, accompanied by general exhaustion. His Lordship's condition gives rise to great anxiety.

DISTURBANCES IN ITALY.

ACCOMPANIED BY CASUALTIES.

ROME, August 3rd.

The tension between the Fascisti and the Communists is becoming more acute. Disturbances, accompanied by casualties, have occurred at Genoa and Ancona, but nevertheless the Government is confident of restoring complete order in a few days.

INDIAN DISTURBANCES.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IN INDIA.

MADRAS, August 3rd.

One hundred and eighty-six Congress and Khilafat Volunteers have been arrested at Guntur, in consequence of defiance of an order prohibiting a meeting in honour of the arrival of the Committee which is touring India to see whether the country is prepared for civil disobedience. There was no disorder.

BELLIPOSE GREECE.

DESIRES TO OCCUPY CONSTANTINOPLE.

ATHENS, August 4th.

The Greek reply to the Powers says they had decided to occupy Constantinople to obtain a prompt conclusion of peace. If the Powers hinder the exercise of Greece's rights as a belligerent, they will only make the situation still more complicated. The reply finally draws attention to the danger of delay in forcing a definite peace, causing fresh calamities for Christians, and perpetuating the intolerable state of things in the Near East.

EARLIER CABLES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 3rd.

The threatened Greek advance on Constantinople, appears to have been averted in consequence of Allied measures. Allied posts overlooking the Chataljé lines have been reinforced by British, French and Italian infantry and cavalry. These have taken up positions on the frontier, which is entirely quiet. It is estimated that twenty thousand Greek troops are concentrated outside Constantinople.

OBITUARY.

SIR R. VASSAR-SMITH.

LONDON, August 4th.

The death is announced of Sir Richard Vassar-Smith, Bart.

[The deceased was Chairman of Lloyd's Bank, Ltd., of Lloyd's and National Provincial Foreign Bank, Ltd., of the Gloucester Railway Carriage and Wagon Co., Ltd., and of the Gloucester Gas Light Co. He was director of Baldwin's, Ltd., Port Talbot Steel Co., Ltd., Brymbo Steel Co., Ltd., British Mannersbank Tube Co., Ltd., the Yorkshire Penny Bank, Ltd., the London and Plate Bank, Ltd., and the P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd. He was also a member of the Council of Cheltenham College and Chairman of the Council of St. Hilda's Incorporated Colleges of Oxford and Cheltenham. Formerly he was Chairman of the Committee of the London Clearing Bankers, and of the Central Association of Bankers, as well as President of the Council of the Institute of Bankers. An Alderman of Gloucester, he was also a prominent Freemason, being Provincial Grand Master for Gloucestershire. He was 78 years of age.]

STATUS OF TANGIER.

CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN LONDON.

MADRAS, August 3rd.

The Premier's secretary has announced that the status of Tangier will be discussed at a conference in London during the second fortnight of September.

GERMANY PLEASED WITH NOTE.

BERLIN, August 3rd.

The Balfour Note has made a most favourable impression. The newspaper *Der Tag* thinks that it forebushes at least diplomatic support for Germany by England in the controversy with France, and is of the opinion that Anglo-American action is imminent.

The *Berliner Courier* says the Note is regarded in political circles as fresh proof that the reparations problem is nearing solution.

LATEST CABLES.
THE "EGYPT" DISASTER.

COMPANY'S SYSTEM OF MANNING CONDEMNED.

LONDON, August 3rd.

Mr. Bucknill, representing the India Office, contended in his address to the Court that inadequate time was allowed for boat drill before the *Egypt* left Tilbury. He declared the evidence showed that the natives did given tasks faithfully, but in the absence of leadership became confused.

Counsel for the Peninsular and Oriental Co. submitted that the Board of Trade's case against the company had left out of sight the shortness of time and the extraordinary list after the collision. He submitted that even if some natives lost their heads, the most highly organised bodies of men sometimes stampeded, and he contended that the *Egypt* was travelling slowly and carefully.

The Solicitor-General submitted that the *Egypt* was travelling at an immoderate speed, having regard to the fog, and contended there was a grave absence of discipline, lack of system, organisation, responsibility, and a totally insufficient training. He does not doubt that *Luscar* were very good seamen when properly led, but it was essential for the white officers and crew to be able to speak their language.

EARLIER CABLES.

INQUIRY CONCLUDED.

LONDON, August 3rd.

The *Egypt* inquiry closed to-day, when counsel addressed the Court, on the conclusion of which the President announced that the Court will consider the case and hoped to issue its report at the earliest date possible.

AMERICA'S INDUSTRIAL UPHEAVAL.

GOVERNMENT WATCHING THE SITUATION.

WASHINGTON, August 3rd.

It is generally expected that President Harding will await further developments both of the coal and railway strikes, before making another move. It is thought that the President wishes to give the railway executives a reasonable time to demonstrate whether they can meet the situation without the necessity for some drastic step by the Government like assuming control of transportation. At the same time it is stated that the Administration is carefully watching the situation, and will take advantage of any loophole presenting itself with a view to a settlement.

HOME AERIAL DEFENCES.

INCREASED PROGRAMME.

LONDON, August 3rd.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George stated that the Government had decided to adopt the Air Ministry scheme providing five hundred machines for Home defence at an increased cost of £2,000,000 annually, of which £900,000 will be supplied from the Air Ministry economies.

Considerable orders for the execution of the programme will be placed privately during the current year. The question of further expansion will be considered in the light of the financial situation in 1933 and the air policy of other Powers.

THE RUBBER OUTPUT.

JAVA PLANTATIONS CONTRACT WITH AMERICAN CO.

LONDON, August 3rd.

British and Dutch plantations in Java have concluded an agreement with the General Rubber Company of New York by which the latter agree to take the entire output of standard rubber of three companies from October 1st to the end of 1934, after providing for existing contracts.

The rubber is deliverable ex-godown on the estate, the price to be the average of the daily spot quotations in London for standard quality, calculated monthly, with a minimum of 8d. per lb.

BAVARIA-GERMAN DISPUTE.

PREMIERS TO CONFER.

BERLIN, August 3rd.

The Bavarian reply to President Ebert's letter of the 27th ult. is conciliatory. President Ebert is inviting Count Lerschenfeld to come to Berlin to arrange a settlement.

[The German Government declared invalid certain Bavarian decrees on the ground that they infringed Imperial legislation. The Government pointed to the serious consequences which might attend Bavaria's refusal to apply Republican law to the right bank of the Rhine.]

OIL DISCOVERY IN FRANCE.

A BIG OUTPUT.

A subterranean oil reservoir is reported to have been discovered in the forest of Abailles, near Bordeaux. Experts estimate that it will produce 500,000 cubic feet per day.

MANDATED TERRITORIES.

COMMISSION DISCUSSES ALCOHOLIC IMPORTS.

GENEVA, August 3rd.

The Mandates Commission of the League of Nations discussed the question of existing laws of the inhabitants of B. and C. mandated territories. It is hoped that mandatory will annually supply the Secretariat with statistics regarding imports of all spirits.

BRITISH RAILWAY AMALGAMATION.

TOTAL CAPITAL OF £248,000,000.

LONDON, August 3rd.

A big step in railway reorganisation is announced in the form of an amalgamation of the Great Central, the Great Eastern, the Great Northern, the Great North Scotland, the North British, and twenty-six small companies, with a total capital of £248,000,000.

IRELAND STILL DISTURBED.

LONDON, August 3rd.

The Nationals carried out a surprise landing from the sea in the vicinity of Fenit, Co. Kerry, in an attempt to frustrate a disembarkation of troops which completely failed. The coup takes the irregular left flank in the rear.

BRITISH WORLD FLIGHT.

MAJOR BLAKE DETAINED.

LONDON, August 3rd.

Major Blake is detained at Ambala owing to engine trouble.

ITALY'S GENERAL STRIKE ENDED.

ROME, August 3rd.

The strike has ended.

PAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE ADVANCES.

ASSISTANCE RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENT OF INDO-CHINA.

PARIS, August 3rd.

In replying to a question, the Finance Minister stated that the Government of Indo-China, on January 27th, 1931, advanced 25,000,000 francs to the assistance of the Banque Industrielle de Chine, and 10,000,000 francs to the second such syndicate, on the following month. These two subscriptions were authorised by the Cabinet Council.

EINSTEIN PREPARING FOR JAPAN.

GENEVA, August 3rd.

Prof. Einstein, excusing his absence from the League of Nations Commission for Intellectual Co-operation, explained the necessity of finishing most urgent work prior to starting for Japan.

"OPEN DIPLOMACY."

MR. HUGHES'S VIEW.

LONDON, August 3rd.

The University of Michigan on June 19th, conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on Mr. Hughes, the Secretary of State, and of Science on Sir Thomas Lewis, Physician, University Hospital.

In an address Mr. Hughes urged a "sense of civic responsibility in matters of international concern as the basis of promoting peace in the world. Sound public opinion," he continued, "must frown on the constant efforts to create suspicion, distrust, and hatred. Inter-communication was now so easy that discussions on domestic and foreign affairs could be immediately published abroad as an indication of the sentiments of the various peoples. If there is to be less reticence in diplomacy," he concluded, "there must be, if not greater reticence, at least a keener sense of responsibility in the discussion of international questions. Open diplomacy and blatant injudicious utterances will not go well together."

THE CORONET THEATRE.

THE RETURN OF "THE KID."

Jackie Coogan, the lovable little chap, who won so many hearts when he figured with Charles Chaplin in the title role of "The Kid" reappears at the Coronet to-day in his second big picture, which many people regard as being even more remarkable an achievement than the one in which he made so phenomenally successful a debut. "Peck's Bad Boy" is the name of the film and it is a delightfully presented portrait of happy childhood. The triumph of this youthful actor seems to show that the day of the child film stars has arrived. Young Jackie Coogan has commanded as much attention as the best and most seasoned of players and the reason is probably that he is not old enough to know how to act. He is not precocious. He just has a gift for portraying what he is told in a perfectly natural way. It is not all fun in "Peck's Bad Boy," though humour naturally predominates. There is a love story, beautifully told, and the conclusion of the story offers some highly dramatic moments.

No small part of the success of the film may be attributed to the intriguing titles written by Mr. Irvin S. Cobb, the famous American humorist. Mr. Cobb's work has put the finishing touch upon a highly diverting film.

THE LATE DR. WU TING FANG.

HIS EARLY LIFE IN HONGKONG.

A CONTRIBUTOR TO THE CHINA EXPRESS.

A contributor to the *China Express* (London) supplies some interesting details of the early life of the late Dr. Wu Ting Fang. He writes:—A curious thing is that, though a Chinese by race, he was a British subject by birth, and only became a Chinese subject when about 40 years old, if indeed he ever formally renounced the allegiance to the British throne. The Chinese are strangely indifferent on such points. In those days a gentleman wore the queue, and that was of more importance than all the oaths of allegiance ever sworn.

Wu Ting-fang was a Singapore *Baba*. His father, Ng A Choo, was a Cantonese, who went to Singapore and married there his wife being Lean Neo, a Chinese Hakka woman. He was nominally a Christian, she was a decided Christian woman, having attended at Mr. Keasberry's Malay Chapel. Several of the children were born in Singapore, and among them Ng A Choy. The family removed to China for the education of the children there. Ng A Choy was a pupil at St. Paul's College, the C.M.S. school, under Bishop Burton. The teaching of his Christian mission and the influence of his Christian mother and wife have not been without their effect in his life and work.

Ng A Choy, the name by which he was originally known (Ng being the Cantonese pronunciation of Wu), was born in 1849, and was sent to China at the age of four. After his education at St. Paul's School he became an interpreter in the Customs. He next joined the ranks of journalism, becoming lessee and manager of the "Chung Ngai San Po" (*Chinese Daily Press*). After a few years spent in this profession, he left his brother, the late Mr. Ng A Chan, in charge of his interests, and went, in 1874, to England, where he studied law and was in due course called to the Bar in 1877. He then returned to Hongkong and practised in the Courts there, with, however, only moderate success. This was during the administration of Sir John Pope Hennessy, who was not long in discovering the young barrister a useful channel of communication with the Chinese, and he skillfully worked upon them through his tugleman. Sir John was not slow to reward his *protege*. He obtained permission from Downing-street to place a Chinaman on the Legislative Council, and Ng A Choy was appointed, and later on, when the opportunity occurred through a vacancy, he made him Acting Police Magistrate, and he was even Acting Attorney-General for a short time. It is only just to Ng A Choy to say that he proved a fairly capable and impartial magistrate; but the experiment, like most of Sir John Pope Hennessy's appointments, was a risky one.

GENESIS OF GOLD FISH.

CHINESE IDEA OF SILK MOTHS EGGS EXPLODED.

The correspondent of the *N.C. Daily News*, writing from Haichow recently said:—Nearly a score of years ago, an old China hand called my attention to what he said was universal belief of the Chinese—that the finer kinds of gold fish are raised from the eggs of the silk moth. To satisfy my curiosity, I have, during all these years, at feasts, calls and other occasions, brought the matter up and rarely have I failed to find a firm belief in the above theory. The necessary steps laid down by practically every one are so nearly identical and vouched for by men we have learned to call reliable, that I admit having tried it myself, with the aid of my Number One, who was confident of success!

The silk moth lays its eggs on a fresh brick or tile, and this is placed in shallow water and exposed to the sun. In several days, they hatch out minute larvae and are fed on pond algae, developing rapidly into gorgeous gold fish!

My efforts were a failure and I discovered from the next person interrogated that great care had to be used in the preparation of the water. Another assured me that the process might have been aborted by an intervening thunderclap, which sometimes makes such havoc with the eggs that they hatch out frogs or scorpions instead of the much desired gold fish.

THE FOUNDATION OF IT ALL.

For years my search has been for a man who actually had succeeded in the project and while many laid claim to success, close questioning revealed that it was a brother or an uncle in whom they had the most complete confidence, etc. Beyond accumulating many fresh reasons for my failure, the chase seemed at an inglorious end when only a few days ago, I ran across what must be the real source of the whole myth. While calling on an unusually intelligent man, I casually asked about the gold fish swimming in his tanks and he told me how they were raised, having done it for years himself. He dismissed the silk moth story as a myth, but said that artificial means had to be employed.

The eggs are laid in small kangs where there are many fish and if left alone the fish eat up their own eggs? The attendant dips them out and makes a paste of the yolk of an egg and spreads it on a clean brick. The eggs are carefully transferred to this paste and placed in a bowl of water in the warm sunshine. As they hatch out, slime is added to furnish them with "house-room" and they grow rapidly.

The writer ventures the theory that the whole myth is founded on this simple and ingenious process.

DEATH OF AN OLD SWATOW MISSIONARY.

The death has taken place in London of Dr. William Gauld, formerly medical missionary of the English Presbyterian Church at Swatow in China, and latterly superintendent of the Midway Mission Hospital, Bethnal Green, London.

Dr. Gauld, who was a son of the late Mr. Edgar Gauld, mason, Aberdeen, and brother of Mr. Edgar Gauld, retired builder, Aberdeen, was native of Lumsden, Aberdeenshire, and was born in 1840. He was educated at the Old Grammar School, Aberdeen, and took his degree at Aberdeen University. He then went out to China, where he was stationed at Swatow for 18 years. His health broke down, he was obliged to come home, and took up the position of superintendent of the Midway Mission Hospital. This position he held for 12 years, retiring a short time before the war. He again took up his duty during the war, and remained at his post until two years ago. He is survived by Mrs. Gauld, three sons and three daughters.

EXCHANGE RATES OF NEW SOVIET PAPER CURRENCY.

The Soviet Russian State Bank has fixed the exchange rates of the new Soviet paper currency as follows:—

Pound sterling—1,800 roubles.
American dollar—250 roubles.
Franco—20 roubles.
German mark—88 kopecks.
Polish mark—8 kopecks.
Ethiopian mark—50 kopecks.
Latin rouble—50 kopecks.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

'N. J. CLUB'
SCOTCHThe "Peg"
of Ages
1745
till
to-day

OBTAINABLE FROM

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

AND ALL WINE MERCHANTS

This pure old Whisky has had, since 1745, a great reputation amongst connoisseurs for its mellow flavour, and still maintains a world-wide identical quality.



HISTORY tells us that the fighting Gladiators of ancient Rome, healed their wounds and sores with precious herbal oils and balms, which are said to have knitted the damaged tissues together in marvellous fashion.

Though the highly-prized secrets of those precious healers were lost with the fall of Rome itself, the introduction of the great herbal balm, Zam-Buk, has furnished their true successor. It is so marvellously like them in its origin and in its effect.

Soothing and Healing

touch of Zam-Buk is to-day known the world over. Wherever there is a cut, burn or scald, a festering or poisoned sore, a patch of eczema, pimples or rash, Zam-Buk ends the trouble once and for all, the same with ulcers, ringworm and piles.

Zam-Buk contains No Trace Of Animal Fat or Mineral Poison. Every ingredient in Zam-Buk is scientifically tested in the chemist's laboratory before the pure rich herbal essences are refined and blended together in special silver-lined vessels. Never at any time during the process of manufacture is Zam-Buk touched by human hands.

Nothing else known to Science performs such marvellous healing or dispels disease from the tissues so quickly and so thoroughly as Zam-Buk does; it is absolutely

**UNEQUALLED FOR ALL
WOUNDS & SORES**

Of all medicine vendors in Shanghai, Hongkong, and the Far East. If you have any difficulty in obtaining, write The Zam-Buk Mfg. Co., Leeds, England, who will send name of nearest agent.

"MINDING YOUR P's AND Q's"
A NEW MEANING TO AN OLD ADAGE.

Could you say, on the spur of the moment, how you dot an "i" or cross a "t"? Whether the dot is round or a stroke? If a stroke, whether it is wedge-shaped, and, if wedge-shaped, in which direction the thin end points?

Is the dot directly over the "i" to the left or right, and what is its average distance above the body of the "i"? And what about the "t" stroke? There are at least forty recognised ways of crossing a "t." Which one do you employ?

The chances are that you have never given the subject a moment's thought because the act of dotting and crossing, like every other hand gesture in writing, is purely automatic and mechanical, and performed without thought.

It is on the knowledge of this fact the handwriting expert works, when seeking the author of a specimen of handwriting that may be an anonymous letter or a forgery.

He examines it for signs of the hand gestures and peculiarities he has detected in the acknowledged writing of the suspected person.

He knows that the normal hand is the result of habits peculiar to the individual like the tone of his voice and his tricks of speech. Both are dictated by conditions over which a man has much less control than he imagines, and the more fluent the writer the more mechanical his position. It is only the child and the illiterate who watch every pen stroke.

No two hands are exactly alike. The resemblance at first sight may be striking, even bewildering, but when one knows what to look for and how to compare writings, the characteristics that differentiate one writing from the other stand out plainly, no matter what the disguise.

The fine pen, the heavy pen, and even the heavy "back hand"—the frequent resort of the anonymous letter writer—repeat all the leading features of the original hand.

WRITING HABITS.

The writer who uses a wedge dot will always make it; the habitually looped "b," "h," "f," and "t" will never, or rarely become straight bars, the v-shaped "n" and "o" will never be prettily rounded and the final letters that normally end with an abrupt stump, as if ink were too valuable to waste, will never develop into long curled tails. In fact, the form of the letters produced by years of unnoticed habit will recur in a long writing in spite of care.

But these are obvious features which any intelligent anonymous letter writer, if there be such, might notice and guard against with some success, were it not that the expert looks for other evidences, of which the writer is probably unaware.

For example, the angle of slope of a writing is strangely uniform; so are the proportionate height of letters and the distance between letters, words, and lines. A pencil line drawn beneath a long word will often show it to be bow-shaped, and repeated in the same word, or in words of similar formation.

Then there is the deadly clue that lurks in the ragged stroke that has bowled out many a forger. No part of a person's handwriting is more fluent than his signature. Habit has taught him to dash it off with a firm, clear outline, particularly the final flourish that many people append.

The enlarged photograph, which has allured an awful terror to the act of forgery, reveals the signs of hesitancy in a slowly copied signature whose strokes bear the mark of relation to the original as the woolly, wobbly lines of the young pupil present to the clear, decided outlines of the drawing master.

THE TALKING SHOP.

N.P.'S AMUSING HOUSE OF COMMONS REVELATION.

Mr. Austin Hopkinson, M.P., told an extraordinary story of the House of Commons in an address to the members of the Audenshaw Y.M.C.A.

He said that in the House of Commons one is expected to occupy a certain amount of time, but it did not matter whether one really said anything or not.

Some time ago Mr. Asquith was the chief guest at a dinner in the House of Commons, and was expected to make an important speech. But owing to frequent divisions interrupting the after-dinner speeches a member of the Government came to him (Mr. Hopkinson) and asked him if he could speak for 45 minutes. Mr. Hopkinson replied that, of course, he could, but asked why, as this was the first time anybody had asked him to do such a thing. The member of the Government explained the situation, and added: "We trust to you to get up and make a speech which will hold the House for 45 minutes."

Mr. Hopkinson went on: "I inquired what the debate in the House was about, and discovered it was about putting duties on various articles imported into this country, and that the next amendment upon which I was expected to speak related to the question of putting a duty on a thing called a theodolite. (Laughter.)"

"It is very difficult to get up suddenly in Parliament and make a speech for 45 minutes on theodolites if you don't know what a theodolite is. (Laughter.) However, I managed to occupy the whole length of time, and Mr. Asquith was able to make his speech at the dinner in perfect peace. I merely mention this incident to show that it does not really matter what you say in the House of Commons."

WHEN APPETITE FAILS!

"There is no sauce like appetite," says the old proverb, and the statement is altogether true. With a keen appetite you can relish the plainest food, while without it, the daintiest morsel fails to tempt you, and you no longer have any pleasure in eating. Indeed, there is frequently actual distress, for when appetite fails there is almost certain to be something materially wrong with the digestive system, and pain in some degree as a natural consequence.

Now, digestion is the prime function of life—physiologically speaking—the process by which the food you eat is ultimately converted into blood, brain and muscle; the process, in short, by which you exist, and compared to which all else is unimportant. It is a long and complex process, and any failure in any part of it must of necessity be injurious to health. If you allow your digestion to get out of order, your whole system will surely suffer.

Good food, when perfectly digested, becomes pure, rich blood, in which the germs of disease cannot live; your body being thus fully nourished, every organ does its work which Nature intended it to do; there is vitality, reserve force, strength to resist, and disease cannot enter your system.

On the other hand, food (however good it may be) imperfectly digested cannot make pure blood, because it cannot yield its nourishment; your system is starved, every organ of your body right up to the brain suffers for want of sustenance; you become weak, nervous, anaemic; while impurities, due to decomposition of the undigested mass in stomach and bowels, are drawn into your blood to pollute your whole system, and prepare the way for dangerous diseases.

It will thus be seen how all-important is the matter of digestion, affecting as it does every other function of the body, and how earnestly you should strive to keep it active. It is the foundation of your physical, bodily well-being, for without a sound digestion good health is hopelessly utterly impossible.

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**STERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3**

COPYRIGHT OF FASHIONS.

A controversy appears to be raging between Paris and New York. American women get their fashions indirectly from the French capital, and the Parisian designers are protesting that there should be a copyright of fashions just as there is of articles or book designs. "On the contrary," replies New York. "If you are entitled to copyright fashions of dress, surely barbers have an equal right to copyright certain types of haircutting, and so also manicurists and hairdressers with their distinctive inventions." The existing custom is to import a few models from France and reproduce them on a large scale for American customers without paying anything to the original creator. If the costume is sold with the statement that it is a copy of a Paris model, there is nothing that the artist can do about it. At the moment American women are strongly favouring the Scotch style of dress, plain toeings, strong (but pointed) shoes, and plain stockings—everything comfortable, durable, and com-mensurable. The Broadway, from this point of view, is said to remind exiled Scotsmen of Princes Street, Edinburgh.

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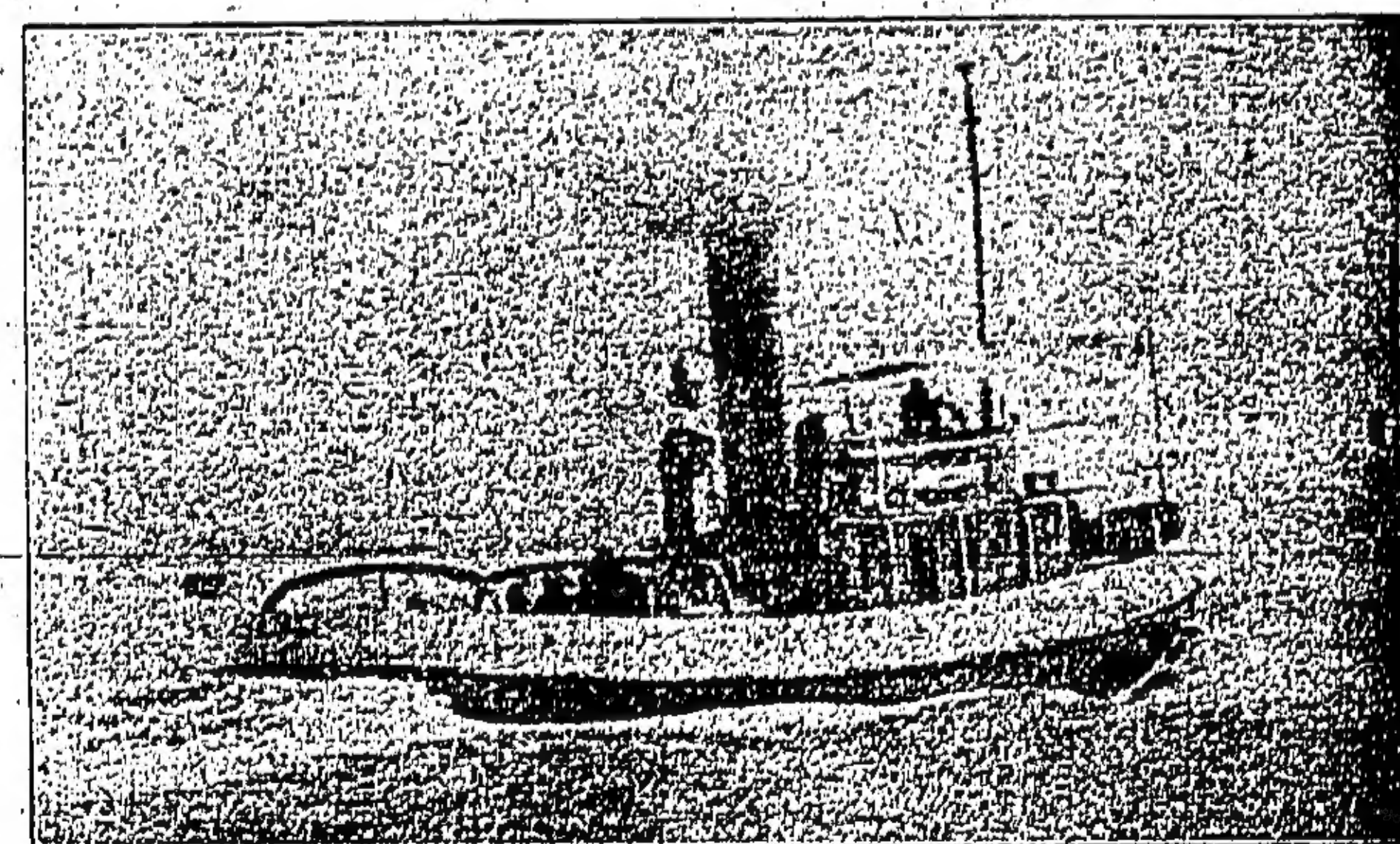
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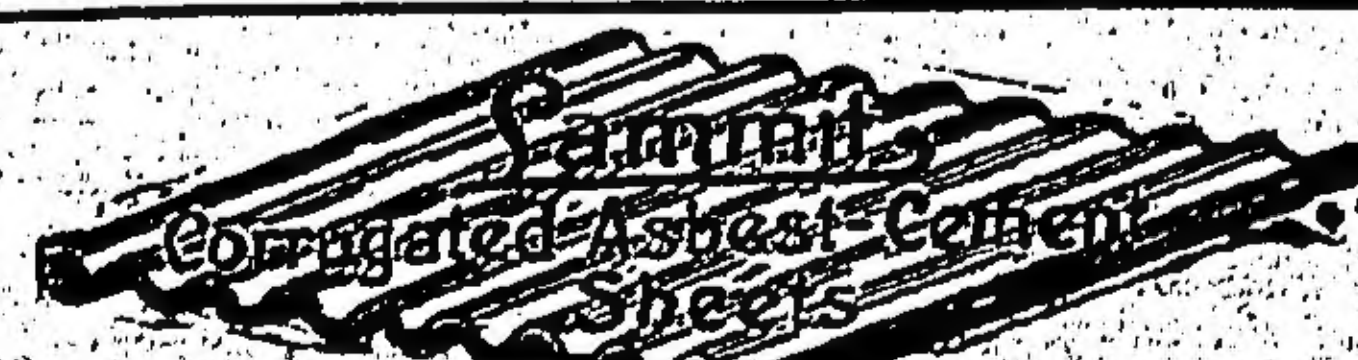
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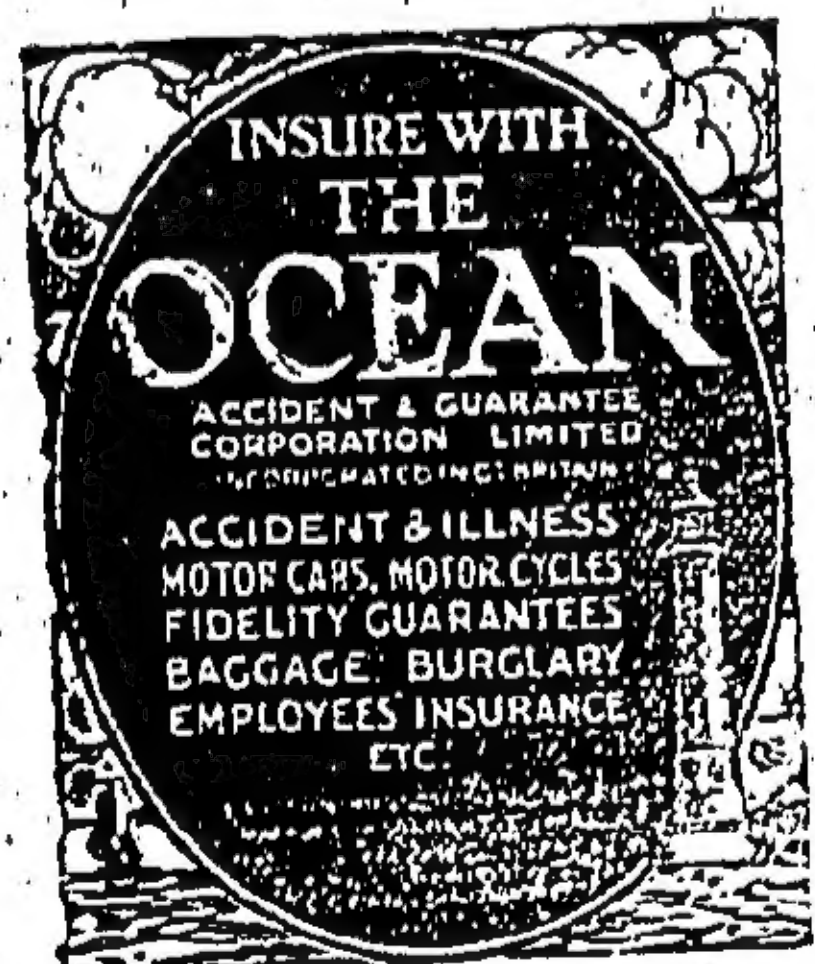
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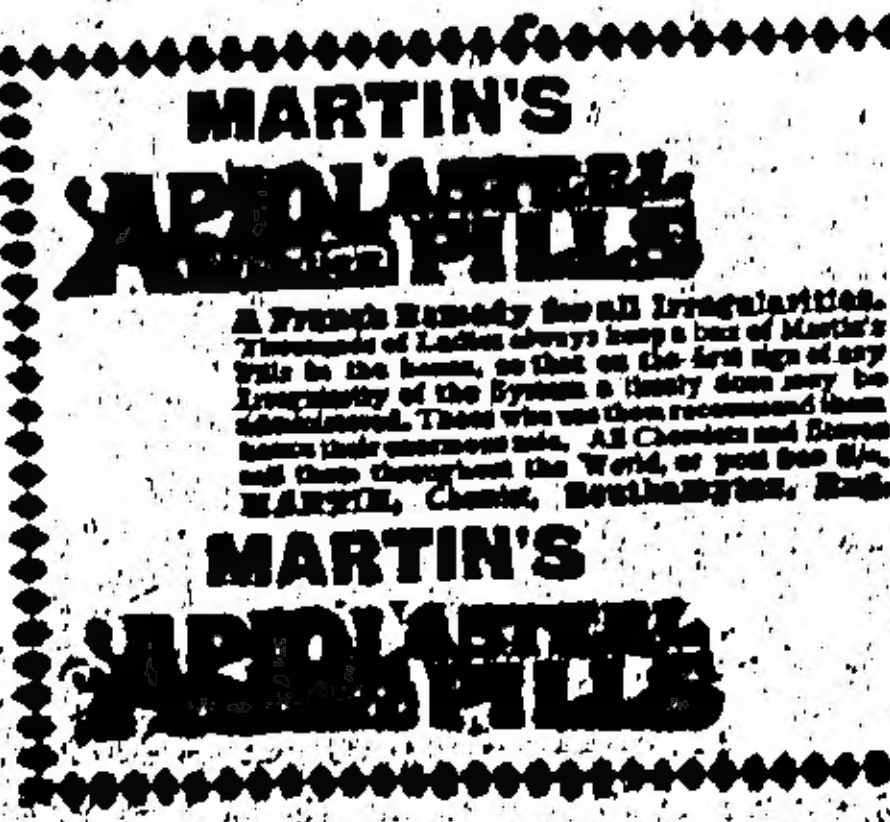
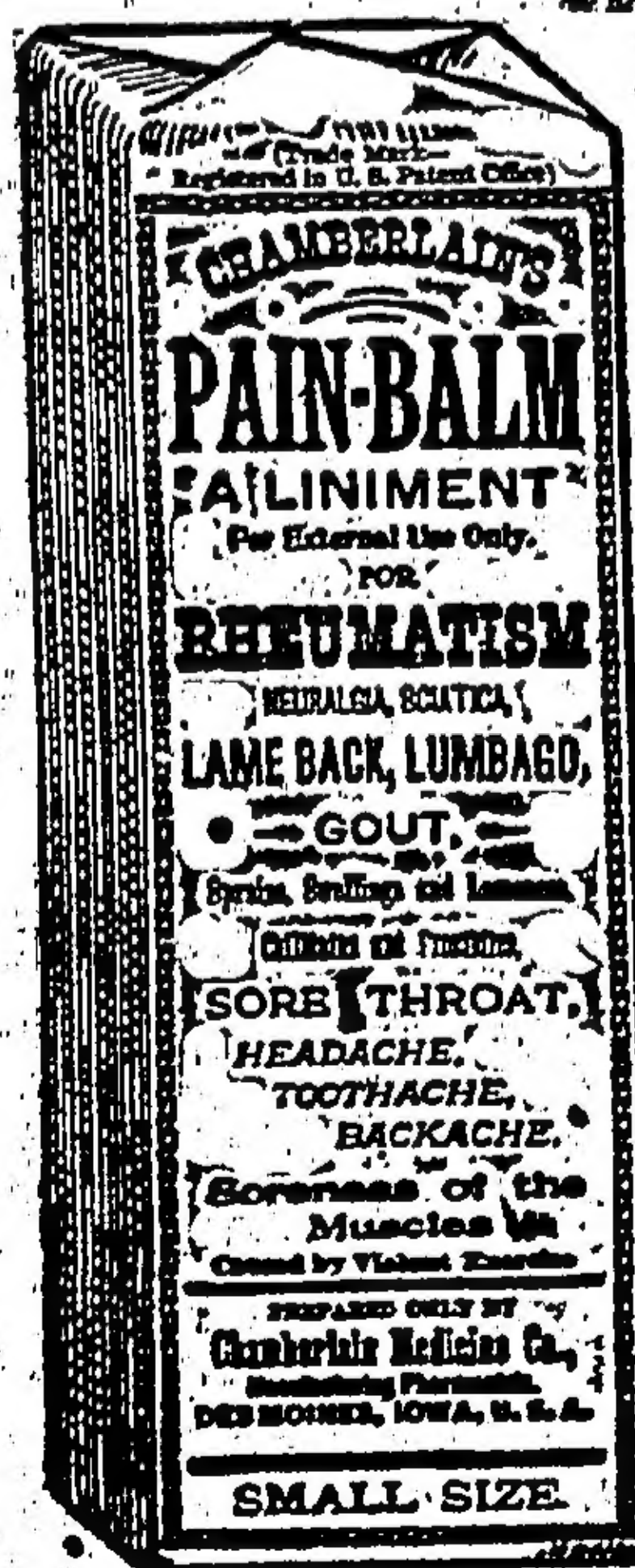
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LEGAL HUMOUR.

SOME GOOD STORIES FOUNDED ON FACT.

A well-known barrister at the Criminal Bar, who prides himself on his skill in cross-examining a witness, had an odd-looking witness upon whom to operate.

"You say, sir, that the prisoner is a thief?"

"Yes, sir," he said, "he confessed it."

"And you swear also that he repaired shoes for you subsequent to the confession?"

"I do, sir."

"Then you are to understand that you employ dishonest people to work for you, even after their rascality is known?"

"Of course! How else could I get assistance from a lawyer?"

"Stand down!" shouted the man of law.

A good story is told of Lord Chancellor Eldon. He was sitting one morning in his study over a table laden with papers when a very pretty girl, embarrassed by the novelty of her position, but thoroughly in command of her wits, entered the room and walked up to the lawyer's chair.

"My dear," said the Chancellor, rising and bowing with old-world courtesy, "who are you?"

A LORD CHANCELLOR'S PROMISE.

"Lord Eldon," answered the blushing maiden, "I am Bessy Bridge of Woolby, the daughter of the vicar of Woolby, and he has sent me to remind you of a promise you made to him when I was a baby and you were a guest in his house on the occasion of your first election as member of Parliament for Woolby."

"A promise, my dear lady?" interposed the Chancellor, trying to recall how he had pledged himself.

"Yes, Lord Eldon, a promise: You were standing over my cradle, when father said to you, 'Mr. Scott, promise me that if ever you are Lord Chancellor, when my little girl is a poor clergyman's wife will you give her husband a living?' And you answered, 'Mr. Bridge, my promise is not worth half a crown; but I give it you, wishing it were worth more.'"

"Enthusiastically the Chancellor exclaimed: 'You are quite right. I admit the obligation: I remember all about it.'"

And then, after surveying the girl, whose appearance did not seem matronly, he said: "But surely the time for keeping the promise has not arrived yet? You cannot be anyone's wife present?"

For a few seconds Bessy hesitated, for an answer, and then, with a blush and a ripple of laughter, she replied: "No, but I do wish to be somebody's wife. I am engaged to a young clergyman, and there's a living in Hertfordshire near my old home, that has fallen vacant. If you give it to Alfred—why, then, Lord Eldon, we shall marry before the end of the year."

The Chancellor ordered the presentation to be made out, and Bessy, in great delight, gave her benefactor a hearty kiss and hurried off to Hertfordshire, basking in the precious thought all the way home.

ROLLING A JUDGE.

Lord Eldon was a very indifferent shot but an ardent sportsman. On one occasion, having ineffectually discharged two barrels at a covey of partridges, he saw a clergyman approaching who had evidently witnessed his failure.

"Where is Lord Eldon?" asked the clergyman.

"Not far off," answered the Chancellor, evasively and with a grin.

"I wish you'd use your tongue to better purpose than your gun, and tell me civilly where the Chancellor is," rejoined the clergyman.

"Well, I am Lord Eldon. What do you want with me?" replied the Chancellor.

The clergyman had travelled from Lancashire to ask Lord Eldon for a vacant living. It suited Lord Eldon's humour, after assuring himself that the clergyman was worthy to grant his request.

"But see the ingratitude of mankind!" the Chancellor added, when relating the incident. "It was not long before a present of game reached me, with a letter from my new-made rector purporting that he had sent it to me because, from what he had seen of my shooting, he supposed I must be badly off for game. He wounded me in my tenderest spot."

A counsel for the defence once got the better of Judge Bramwell. He requested leave to address the jury in Welsh, of which Bramwell was ignorant. It was a simple case, and permission was given. Counsel said only a few words, and the judge left the decision to the jury with little comment from him. He was, however, startled at the prompt verdict of acquittal.

"What was it," he inquired afterwards, "that the learned counsel said to the jury?"

A COMMON DEVICE.

"Oh," was the reply, "he just said 'This case, gentlemen, lies in a nutshell. The judge yourselves exactly how it stands. The judge is an Englishman, the prosecuting counsel is an Englishman, the complainant is an Englishman. But you are Welsh, I am Welsh, and the prisoner is Welsh. Need I say more? I leave it to you.'"

In the days when theft was punishable with death, Lord Kenyon was called upon to try a woman for stealing forty shillings. She was clearly guilty, but the defence was tenacious and recommended her to mercy. He had, however, to pronounce the death sentence upon her, and as he did so she fainted.

Judge Kenyon was greatly affected, and cried out, "Good woman, good woman, I don't mean to hang you! I don't mean to hang you! Will nobody tell her I don't mean to hang her?"

Mr. Justice Maule was once examining a little girl as to her understanding of the nature of an oath, and her belief in the future state.

"Do you know what an oath is, my child?" asked the judge, in kindly tones.

"Yes, sir, I am obliged to tell the truth."

"And if you always tell the truth, where will you go when you die?"

"To heaven, sir."

"And what will become of you if you tell lies?"

"I shall go to the naughty place, sir."

"Are you sure of that?"

"Yes, sir, quite sure."

"Let her be sworn," said the judge. "It is clear she knows a great deal more than I do."

A common device that has often been employed by counsel in defence of a doubtful case is illustrated by the story of Daniel O'Connell's defence of a man named Hogan, who was charged with murder. A hat believed to belong to the murdered man, and this was the principal evidence. The body bore marks of violence that could not have been self-inflicted, and O'Connell concentrated on the hat.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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CINEMA'S BIRTHDAY.

WONDERFUL RECORD OF TWENTY-NINE YEARS.

Mr. Langford Reed contributed the following interesting article in the *Pall Mall Gazette* recently:—

"Many 'happy returns' to the cinematograph.

Exactly twenty-nine years ago it made its debut to an amazed and delighted public. Here is a chronological epitome of its history:—

The first motion picture photograph was taken in 1889 by the late Freres-Gumers, an Englishman, who, more than anyone else, should be acknowledged as the inventor of the cinematograph, although Donato, Lumiere, and Maybridge, and the Frenchmen, Lumiere, had conducted experiments before this.

The first public exhibition of a practical form of motion pictures took place on May 1st, 1895, when Edison's 'Kinetoscope' entertained the first day's visitors to the World's Fair Exhibition, Chicago.

FIRST IN BRITAIN.

The first public exhibition of motion pictures in Great Britain was on February 20th, 1896, during a concert given to the students at Finsbury Technical Institute.

The projecting medium was Robert W. Paul's 'Theatrograph,' a revised form of which under the name of the 'Animatograph,' commenced a season at the London Alhambra a few weeks later.

The first company to commence producing film plays in a studio was that formed by Mr. Paul at Mueswell Hill a few months after the debut of his 'Animatograph.'

Shortly afterwards Mr. Cecil Hepworth who is still one of our leading producers followed suit at Walton-on-Thames, as did the Vitaphone Company in America.

"CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS."

The first 'Exclusive' film (that is to say, the first which was booked as a special feature) was the Selig Company's 'Christopher Columbus,' which, in 1912, constituted the programme at the first 'Trade Show' of a picture given in Great Britain. This was at the Court Picture Play-house, Tottenham Court-road.

The first picture theatre company to operate in this country was formed in 1908, when three companies were registered having a combined capital of £110,000.

The various cinemas which existed before that year were all built as private efforts.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

To-day the total capital invested in the various branches of the British cinematograph industry cannot be much less than £27,000,000, while it may be more.

With regard to the United States, the total invested capital, according to an official statement published some months ago in New York, is not far short of 600,000,000 dollars.

There are approximately 60,000 picture theatres throughout the world, including 16,000 in America and 5,000 in Great Britain. The average daily attendance for the two countries is 20,000,000 and 7,000,000 respectively.

THE HAT TRICK.

He cross-examined the neighbour who had identified it. "Is it different from other hats?" "No, but I know the hat." "Are you perfectly sure this hat was found near the body?" "Yes, sir." "What about the hat?" "I saw it." "Was the prisoner's name?" "Patt H-o-g-a-n (he spelled each letter slowly), 'in it at the time you found it?'" "Was, of course." "You could not be mistaken?" "No, sir." "And all you swore is as true as that?" "Quite." "Then get out of the box this minute," cried O'Connell, triumphantly.

O'Connell proceeded to inspect the hat, and turned up the lining as he peered into the interior.

"Was the prisoner's name?" "Patt H-o-g-a-n (he spelled each letter slowly), 'in it at the time you found it?'" "Was, of course." "You could not be mistaken?" "No, sir." "And all you swore is as true as that?" "Quite." "Then get out of the box this minute," cried O'Connell, triumphantly.

O'Connell, addressing the judge, he said, "There can be no conviction in this case, my Lord. There is no name in the hat!"

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SHANGHAI	"WINGSANG"	Sunday, 13th Aug.	D.L.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"MAUSANG"	Monday, 14th Aug.	Noon
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S.S. "L. DE LA TOUR" ... About 14th Aug.
ALSO SERVICE TO BORDEAUX, HAVRE,
DUNKIRK, & ANTWERP. (ON APPLICATION)
For further particulars, etc., apply to
CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—
REPRESENTATION:
A. JOHARD,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building,
Telephone 740.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good
accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fan, in staterooms
aloft and excellent cuisine.

FOR:

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOSHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9th & 10th Decks)

HAIHONG ... Capt. W. C. Passmore ... Saturday, 5th Aug. at 1 p.m.
HAIHONG ... Capt. J. S. Thomson ... Tuesday, 8th Aug. at 1 p.m.Arrival and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage apply to—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.
General Manager.YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA
(THE YAMASHITA S.S. CO. LTD.)
REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE
BETWEEN
HONGKONG, HONGKONG & HAIPHONG.
Sailing from Hongkong.
For HAIPHONG via Haiphong & Pakhoi
FOR HAIPHONG via Swatow & Amoy

For further particulars, please apply to—

S. MITARAI,
Agent,
No. 27 Bankman Street, West.
Tel. No. 155.
Top Floor, King's Building,
Tel. No. 140.P. & O. British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND.

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

Straits, Java, Burma, Ceylon, India, Persian Gulf, West Indies,
Mauritius, East & South Africa, Australasia, including
New Zealand & Queensland Ports, Red Sea,
Egypt, Europe, Etc.PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tonn.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SICILIA"	6,703	19th Aug.	Suez, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SARDINIA"	4,850	16th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"JEYPORE"	5,318	25th Aug.	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,052	20th Aug.	do.
"NOVARA"	8,350	13th Sept.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	10,512	27th Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KALYAN"	8,967	11th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DONGOLA"	8,056	25th Oct.	do.
"KHYBER"	9,000	8th Nov.	do.
"NANKIN"	7,000	22nd Nov.	do.
"KARNATA"	9,000	6th Dec.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KASHGAR"	9,000	20th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"FLASSY"	7,300	3rd Jan., 1923	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"TANDA" 6,548 18th Aug. Calcutta via Singapore & Penang.
"EASTERN" 4,000 31st Aug. 11 a.m. (Manila, Sandakan, Thursday
Island, Cairns, Townsville,
Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver,
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)
The P. & O. Branch Services of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S.S.	Tonn.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SICILIA"	6,703	5th Aug. noon.	Shanghai only.
"GREGORY APCAR"	4,849	12th Aug.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"NOVARA"	8,350	15th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.
"TAKADA"	8,349	15th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.
"KALYAN"	8,967	28th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Baggage must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting
the on carrying steamer.
First Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.S. Company's Steamers between Singapore
and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in East of the section of their P. & O. Tickets
Singapore to Calcutta.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Parcels measuring not more than 3 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's
Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.
For further information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
Cargo only.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

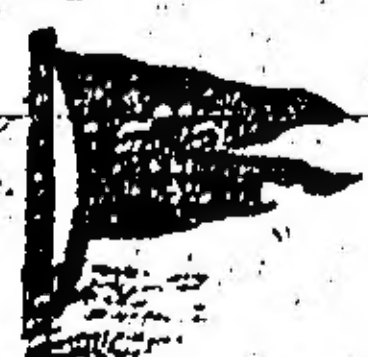
22, Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP, MARSEILLES—
Monthly direct service via Singapore and Penang.
"ARGON MARU" ... Monday, 14th Aug.
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTO, DURBAN &
CAPE TOWN via SAIGON & SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE
"CANDA MARU" ... Tuesday, 22nd Aug.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE
"HONOLULU MARU" ... 8th Aug.
SAIGON, BANGKOK, & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly Passenger Service.
"HUBRO MARU" ... Friday, 1st Sept.
CALCUTTA—Fortnightly service via Singapore, Penang & Bangkok.
"ANNAN MARU" ... Saturday, 5th Aug.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—via Oahu—Taking
cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S.A. & CANADA—Passenger Service.
"MANILA MARU" ... Saturday, 5th Aug.
NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan, Penang, San Francisco,
Panama and Colon Ports.
"HAGUE MARU" ... Saturday, 12th Aug.
NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUZ.
"SELAN MARU" ... Thursday, 23rd Sept.
JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai
"ALTAI MARU" ... Sunday, 3rd Sept.
KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommoda-
tion for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.
"ONSHU MARU" ... Sunday, 6th Aug.
"KAIJO MARU" ... Every Sunday, Noon.
"AMAKUSA MARU" ...
TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY ... Thursday, 10th Aug.
"ROSEU MARU" ...
Tel. No. 4090. Y. KAWANO, Manager.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast
freight steamers.

For BOSTON

and
NEW YORK

S.S. "SLAVIC PRINCE" ... End of September.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNES (FAR EAST) LIMITED

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

Telephone 3165.
Telegrams (Nipponpress).C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS:

For	Steamer	To Sail
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SUICHANG"	On 5th Aug. D.L.
SWATOW & AMOY	"KUNGGHONG"	On 5th Aug. 3 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"CHINGKANG"	On 5th Aug. 4 p.m.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"KAIKONG"	On 5th Aug. D.L.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"LIANGCHOW"	On 5th Aug. 3 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KAYING"	On 5th Aug. 3 p.m.
WHAHWEI, CHEFOO & TIENHSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 5th Aug. 4 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 10th Aug. 2 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"KANCHOW"	On 12th Aug. 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 13th Aug. 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO
Excellent Saloon accommodation, midships Electric Fans in Saloon and
State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three
weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all
Yantai and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding
the inconvenience of transshipment at Weiping.BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via
Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agents.

CARGO & BAGGAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (John Swire & Sons, Ltd.) Agents.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Lv. Hongkong for Manila & Australian Ports
"CHANGSHA"	7th August	12th August, 4 p.m.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply
of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light
throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried.
Reduced Fares Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Transatlantic Ports.
For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Telephone No. 35 (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agents.

SIAMESE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
"DOEN SAMUD"	BANGKOK	August 5th, 4 p.m.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

MANAGING AGENT, U.S. SHIPPING BOARD

EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Freight and Passengers

Fare to European Ports US\$ \$620.50 First Class

Throughput.

AMERICAN STEAMERS

SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

Leaves Hongkong Arrives San Francisco

S.S.	Formerly	Aug. 12th	Sept. 14th
"PRESIDENT LINCOLN"	"HOOPER STATE"
"PRESIDENT CLEVELAND"	"GOLDEN STATE"	Sept. 13th	Oct. 5th
"PRESIDENT WILSON"	"EMPIRE STATE"	Oct. 4th	Oct. 26th

Sailings and Fares Subject to change without Notice.

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE

SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "LAKE FAULK" ... Aug. 9th, Daylight.

TAMPA INTER-OCEAN S.S. CO.

For HAVANA, NEW ORLEANS, NEW YORK.

S.S.	Aug. 19th
"HEFFRON"	...
S.S.	Aug. 30th
"VICTORIOUS"	...

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Telephone 141. Cable Address "SOLANO." Union Building, Hongkong.
Agents at CANTON—KEISS & Co.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON
for NEW YORK & BOSTONS.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 8th August.
S.S. "DACHE CASTLE" ... Middle of September.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT,
BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.
PIUMI having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port
as through Bills of Lading.

FOR SHANGHAI

S.S. "TRACIA" ... sailing on or about 18th August.
FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTES.S. "TRACIA" ... sailing on or about 5th September.
Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE TEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

S.S. "UMONA" ... sailing 20th August.
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Agents.

